

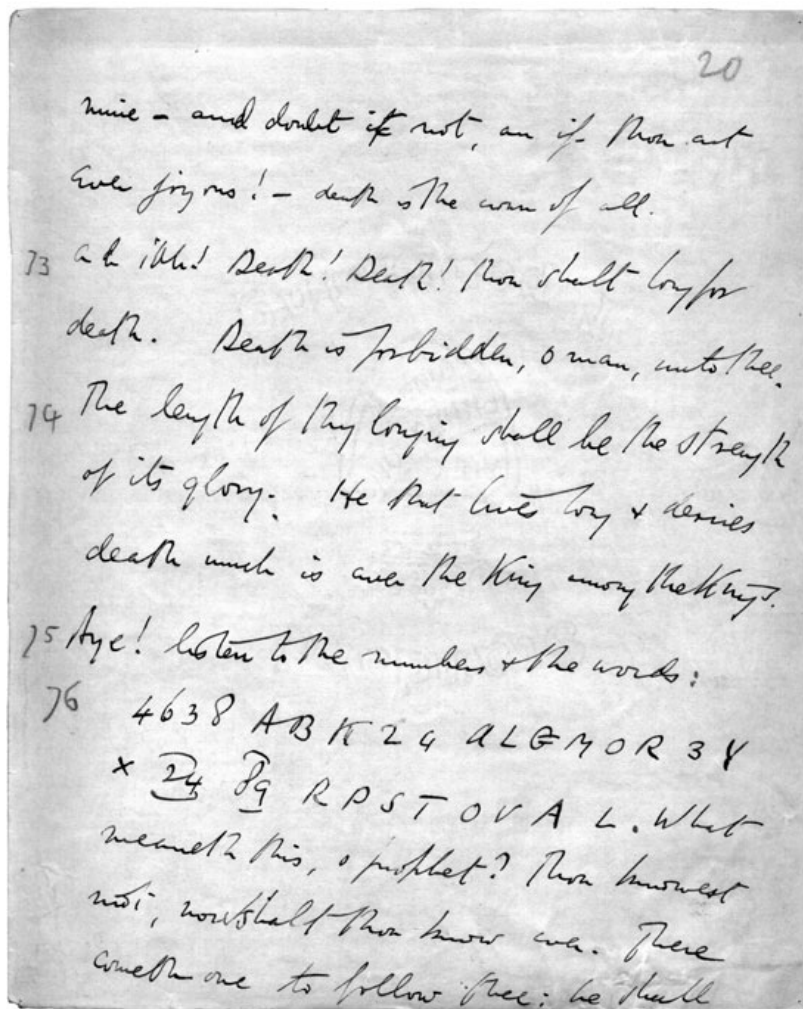
# SECRETS OF THE CIPHER NAUGHTS

## A SURVEY OF SOLUTIONS

## TO LIBER AL VERSE 11:76

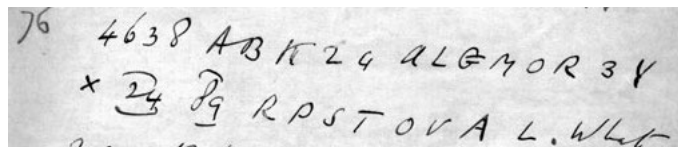
(VERSION 3.0)

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The following essay is an annotated list of solutions to the Cipher found in *Liber AL vel Legis* verse II:76. The solutions go into varying amounts of detail, depending on the nature of the approach. Naturally, such detail will be glossed over so that I may present only the salient facts of each solution, such as the type of gematria used, the decoded message (if applicable), and the pros and cons of the attempt. The underlying assumption in all cases is that the string of 28 glyphs, (or at minimum the 19 Roman letters) is a ciphertext that must be decoded into a plaintext.

The Cipher has been typeset in a number of ways, but the original writing as it appears in the holograph manuscript of *The Book of the Law* will be considered the benchmark used for any exegesis. In the holograph, the Cipher appears as two lines of 28 numerals and Roman letters, with 17 glyphs in the first row, and 11 in the second row. Some students count them as 27, since the 5th and 6th glyphs - the letters A and B - are drawn as a ligature in the manuscript.



4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 A L G M O R 3 Y  
X 24 89 R P S T O V A L . W L L

The letter 'A' appears three times, and each time it is drawn differently, (once apparently as a lower-case letter). The controversial letter 'G', with its odd shape, has been confirmed to be a capital 'G' by comparison to another specimen of Crowley's handwriting, in the famous Windram copy of the 1909 publication of the book *Thelema*. That notwithstanding, in accordance with verse III:47 of *Liber AL*, "the chance shape of the letters and their position to one another" may contain secrets not explicable in the typeset version.

Aleister Crowley produced a verse-by-verse Commentary on *The Book of the Law*, composed of the 'Old' and 'New' Comments. These were first published together as *The Law Is For All* by Llewellyn Publications in 1975. In regard to the verse containing the Cipher, Crowley made a statement that has caused no end of mischief:

*"This passage following appears to be a Qabalistic test (on the regular pattern) of any person who may claim to be the Magical Heir of The Beast. Be ye well assured all that the solution, when it is found, will be unquestionable. It will be marked by the most sublime simplicity, and carry immediate conviction."*

The final part of the commentary offers no ambiguity. Crowley is confident that there is *only one solution*, and when 'it' is found, it will be: unquestionable, sublimely simple and immediately convincing. As we will see in the solutions that follow, most of the time these three conditions have not been fulfilled.

There are other points to ponder in this commentary. What constitutes a 'qabalistic test', and what does it mean to be 'on the regular pattern'? Is it a testing of a regular pattern? Or is there supposedly a typical qabalistic test that is given, and the typicality is what constitutes the 'regular pattern'?

One type of 'qabalistic test' was used by Crowley to question entities that he encountered during magickal workings. He would ask the entity's name, and what its value was, or some question that he did not already know the answer to, or something else that would help establish the bona fides of the entity. In the case of the extensive 'Amalantrah Working', Crowley would pose questions in the form of acronyms, to test the knowledge of the wizard. Crowley, as Therion, would be answered by Roddie Minor, as Soror Achitha the seer. For example:

T: "H.S.W.C.T.F.S.?" (How soon will come the first success?)

A: "When the snow melts."

If this is the type of 'qabalistic test' that Crowley is referring to, then it is possible that acronyms are involved in the Cipher, if not some other similar means of disguising the communication.

Regardless of what form the 'test' may take, the second half of the statement is somewhat ambiguous. If the Cipher is a test of any person claiming to be Crowley's Magical Heir (and what *that* means is also a difficulty to be unraveled), does it necessarily follow that the person who solves it is his Heir? Or is it *only* if one actually claims to be his Heir, that they will be able to solve it? Part of the problem is that although the verse after the Cipher states that someone will come to follow Crowley who will 'expound it', it does not say this person is necessarily his 'magical heir', it just says that they will expound the Cipher. One has to think through carefully what Crowley is saying here. It seems that if there is only one solution, and this is a test of the Heir, then only the Heir will be the one to find the solution.

What exactly constitutes a 'magical heir' anyway? Crowley does not say. Presumably this would be like anyone with an inheritance; they would take up where he left off, endowed with what he left behind. Perhaps they would even assume the Throne of the Beast, as it is termed in the Book of Revelation. But whatever this title may mean, neither *Liber AL* nor Crowley in his comment claim that the identity of the Heir is to be found in the Cipher. If that were the case, Crowley would have said that the Cipher appears to be a qabalistic coding of the *identity of the Heir*, not a test of whether they *are* the Heir. And presumably, anyone could discover that person's identity; it would not have to be the Heir himself. And while it is possible that the Cipher contains that identity, it does not seem to be a necessary feature.

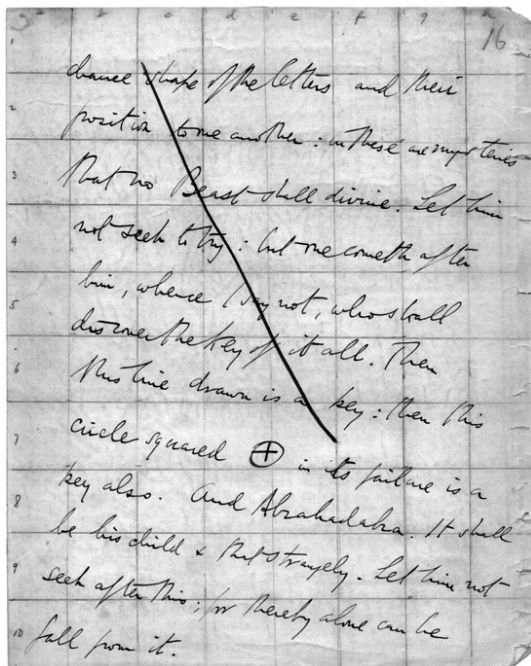
We must, however, take this whole commentary with a grain of salt, because *Liber AL* itself asks "What meaneth this, o prophet? Thou knowest not, nor shalt thou know ever." If this statement means that Crowley will never know the solution, that is one thing. But if he is never to know what it means *at all*, then his opinion about the qabalistic test is unfounded, because that could be said to be part of its 'meaning'.

In all likelihood, the Cipher has only one true solution, but many *resonances*. It is analogous to a crossword puzzle - one could find numerous sets of words that will fill it properly, but only *one* set of words actually correspond to the clues given by the author. In general, confusing a resonance with a solution has led many a qabalist to claim they have 'solved' it.

The various approaches to a solution tend to use similar methods in novel ways. Almost all have a gematria component, either the Received order of English (ABC), or a newly created/discovered English gematria, based on the injunction in verse II:55: “**Thou shalt obtain the order & value of the English Alphabet; thou shalt find new symbols to attribute them unto.**” Anyone creating a new English gematria must conclude that the verse in question was directed toward them, and not at Crowley personally.

When English is not used, the letters are usually transliterated into Hebrew, since there is a wealth of established qabalah associated with it. Only two major solutions employ a transliteration into Greek letters, despite the fact that Crowley felt the Greek qabalah played a more prominent role than Hebrew in the mysteries of *Liber AL*.

Another recurring theme is incorporating the infamous “grid-page”, which contains the bulk of Chapter 3, verse 47. Many years after *Liber AL* was published, a square grid was drawn over this page, apparently in an attempt to discern some secrets from it. The contents of the page are given below, starting with the word ‘chance’. Note that the ‘line drawn’ and ‘circle squared’ are glyphs that only appear in the holograph.



This book shall be translated into all tongues: but always with the original in the writing of the Beast; for in the ...

**chance shape of the letters and their position to one another: in these are mysteries that no Beast shall divine. Let him not seek to try: but one cometh after him, whence I say not, who shall discover the Key of it all. Then this line drawn is a key: then this circle squared in its failure is a key also. And Abraham. It shall be his child & that strangely. Let him not seek after this; for thereby alone can he fall from it.**

Several solutions to the Cipher make reference to this page, either because a new English gematria has been developed from it, or because the Keys mentioned therein are somehow related to the Cipher. In some cases, the solver of the Cipher assumes the role of the ‘Child’, a title usually given to Fr. Achad, (for which see below).

There are many ways to categorize the various attempts at a solution, but perhaps the simplest is a chronological order. In general, the solutions will be named after the person who first proposed them, whenever possible.

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## Crowley and Fr. Achad's solution -- ca. 1918-1919

Aleister Crowley considered Fr. Achad, Charles Stansfeld Jones, as his magickal 'Child'; indeed, he proclaimed him to be 'the Child' prophesied in *Liber AL*, verses III:47 and elsewhere. Crowley felt Achad was the Child in part because he took the oath of a Master of the Temple exactly nine months after Crowley had engaged in a sex magick ritual with Soror Hilarion for the purpose of creating a child. Apparently, this child was a 'magickal' one, not a genetic one.

Eventually, Fr. Achad discovered what Crowley felt was the Key to *The Book of the Law*: the equivalence of the Hebrew words LA (not) and AL (god), both of which equal 31, which itself is one-third of the Key number 93, the value of the word Thelema. Fr. Achad sent notice from Detroit, Michigan to Crowley in New York City about this key discovery, in his book *Liber XXXI*. A few days later on 9-9-1919, Crowley sent his now-famous reply on a postcard:

\ = 418. "Thou knowest not." Your key opens Palace. CCXX has unfolded like a flower. All solved, even II.76 & III.47. Did you know  $\pi = 3.141593$ ? And oh! lots more!"  
(sgd.) AL'AIN the Priest....666

Exactly how Achad's key of 31 'solved' the Cipher of II:76 has never been published. Achad himself, although accepting that he was the Child and the One prophesied in *Liber AL*, does not seem to have ever claimed a solution to the Cipher. The only hint we have of how 31 was applied to the Cipher is found in Crowley's claim that the last eight letters, RPSTOVAL, were equal to 418. This is only possible if the letters are Hebrew:

Resh-Peh-Shin-Tet-Ayin-Vav-Alef-Lamed = 200 + 80 + 300 + 9 + 70 + 6 + 1 + 30.

Normally these add to 696, but Crowley considered Shin-Tet, instead of adding to 309, actually added to XX + XI = XXXI, because the Tarot keys they are associated with them have those numbers. With this '31' in place, the remaining letters equal 387; thus 31 + 387 = 418.

Aside from this application, it does not appear that Achad's '31' solved the Cipher, though it did solve certain other mysteries hidden in *Liber AL*, at least to his and Crowley's satisfaction, (enough for Crowley to change the title from *Liber L* to *Liber AL*). But in terms of the continuity of the '93 Current', it is interesting to note that Achad sent his notice to Crowley of the '31 Key' from Detroit. This city is the birthplace and long-time residence of the current author, who worked a block away from Achad's residence at 91 W. Grand River (from which he sent his *Liber XXXI*). He also lived for many years on Vinewood street, 1.5 miles from where Achad briefly stayed in the city, and down the street from the house where Albert Ryerson, (publisher of the 'Blue Equinox'), and others celebrated the Gnostic Mass. Crowley himself stayed a block away on his 1919 visit to the city, (a month after receiving the '31 key'), at the boardinghouse of Ryerson's lover, Bertha Bruce, on W. Grand Blvd. Achad's other residence, on Howard street, was a few blocks from the author's residence on Church street. Southwest Detroit was a hotbed of Thelema in the years after WWI, and although Fr. Achad did not succeed in setting up an OTO Lodge there, the Motor City may be considered a birthplace of the '93 Current' in the USA.

In any event, not only did Fr. Achad *not* claim a solution to the Cipher, he also fell out of favor with Crowley later on, and it would be decades before mention was made in public about any attempted solutions to the Cipher of verse II:76.

## New Aeon English Qaballa solution -- ca. 1975-80

The NAEQ solution is unique, in that it derives a new outlook on the qabalistic Tree of Life from the set of 28 glyphs. The first 10 glyphs correspond to the so-called 'Perfect Tree' (10 spheres with Da'at and no Malkut), while the final 10 glyphs correspond to the 'Manifest Tree'. These trees are connected by the set of eight glyphs in the middle, also known as the '93 group' since they add up to 93. The two trees are collectively known as the 'Trees of Eternity', which is a phrase from *Liber AL* verse I:59. The Trees of Eternity system is much too complex to go into here, but the basic values for the 20 spheres are calculated by adding 93 to the value of each of the individual glyphs, (thus, the first sphere is  $4 + 93 = 97$ , etc.). It is arguable whether these Trees are a decoding of the Cipher *per se*, or if they are simply suggested by the numerical values of the Cipher as a set of 28 glyphs.

A = 01 L = 02 W = 03 H = 04 S = 05 D = 06 O = 07 Z = 08 K = 09 V = 10 G = 11 R = 12 C = 13  
N = 14 Y = 15 J = 16 U = 17 F = 18 Q = 19 B = 20 M = 21 X = 22 I = 23 T = 24 E = 25 P = 26

Another aspect of the Cipher that integrates with the NAEQ is that there are 17 glyphs on the top row and 11 glyphs on the bottom.  $17 * 11 = 187 =$  English Alphabet.

Gematria used: NAEQ, aka EQ-6, aka just 'EQ'

Also known as the 'ALW sequence', this gematria is generated by taking every 11th letter in the Received English Alphabet, or ABC order. Thus, it starts with A, then L, then W, then back around to H, then S, etc. The letters are enumerated in a serial system from A-1 to P-26. This was discovered either by Carol Smith in 1975 or Jim Lees in 1976, (Carol Smith being a possible pseudonym of Lees).

Value of the Roman letters: 208  
Total value of the Cipher is: 351

Pros:

Uses a gematria system that resonates with the special number 11 mentioned by Nuit and Hadit in *Liber AL*. The ALW gematria sequence also resonates with the 'grid-page', which has 10 cells in each column, (so if A was in the uppermost cell, counting downward through the alphabet results in the ALW sequence appearing on the left-to-right diagonal.) The gematria therefore can be said to be grounded in *Liber AL* itself, to some extent. Also, the total of the Cipher (351) is equal to the total of the 26 letters of the English Alphabet (the sum of 1-26).

Cons:

The solution, like most, does not determine why the particular glyphs were used. If only their numerical value were important, then why not just use 28 letters, or 28 numbers? The gematria is based on the Received order of the alphabet, which in turn is *totally unrelated* to how words are spelled. Using a permutation of the Received alphabet for a new English gematria presumes that the original order is *itself* encoded, and not a product of chance evolution of the alphabet. This would then bring into question why there was an injunction in verse II:55. The NAEQ became popular because it was one of the earliest attempts at an English gematria, but its results, especially in the Cipher, are hardly persuasive in retrospect.



## David Allen Hulse's solution -- March 10, 1979

The solution offered by Hulse revolves around the idea that the final set of eight glyphs RPSTOVAL represent an OVAL of the consonants RPST, referring to the famous SATOR Latin square. RPST are the only consonants to appear, except for the letter 'N' in the center.

S	A	T	O	R
A	R	E	P	O
T	E	N	E	T
O	P	E	R	A
R	O	T	A	S

Continuing on with the solution, by using Serial values for the Received English Alphabet (A-1 to Z-26), Hulse noticed that the first set of numbers, 4-6-3-8, equals 21, the same as the vowels of AEO that appear in the Sator square:  $A - 1 + E - 5 + O - 15 = 21$ . Furthermore, the same group of numerals can be seen as  $46 + 38 = 84$ , the gematria value of all the vowels in the Sator square, added together.

The pair of numbers 24 & 89 are equivalent to "IO Therion" in Serial English, and the remaining glyphs ABK 2 4 ALGMOR 3 Y X can be added as  $1 + 2 + 11 + 24 + 1 + 12 + 7 + 13 + 15 + 18 + 3 + 25 + 24$  to get the total of 156 in Serial English. Note how the separate digits of 2 and 4 are added as 24 in this equation, to get the special total of 156. This total of 156 is, in turn, the value of the words SIX SIX SIX in Serial English.

Gematria used: Serial English Gematria A=1 to Z = 26

Value of the Roman letters: 252

Total value of the Cipher is: 395

Pros:

Takes a unique approach by recognizing the resonance between some of the letters in the Cipher and the letters of the SATOR square.

Cons:

This is one of the most muddled of all solutions. Although some letters appear in both the Sator square and the Cipher, the pivotal central letter N does not. The gematria equivalents of the numbers are completely arbitrary. The numbers 2 and 4 are conjoined to make 24 without justification; they are not marked as being a double-digit number, while 24 and 89 clearly are. This change from 2 4 to 24 occurs in a couple of the solutions, without justification.

As with most solutions, there is no explanation for the actual sequence of glyphs in the Cipher, but this is further compounded by the scattered use of all the glyphs in various ways. The solution lacks coherence, and it mostly provides a reference to a known magic square, rather than any new revelation.

## Frater Keallach's solution (G.M.Kelly) ca. 1983/Winter Solstice 1990

Kelly approaches the Cipher from the standpoint of Greek gematria, and includes this approach in his work "*Deciphering the Book of the Law, Part I, Liber MCMIV sub figura LXXVI*". By equating the glyphs with their Greek equivalents, Kelly arrives at the answers below. It is easiest to simply quote him in full:

4.....4.....aba, Aba.  
6.....6.....ea, Abba.  
3.....3.....Ba.  
8.....8.....Gad, ge.  
ABK.....1025.....dynatos, exakosioi exekonta ex.  
2.....2.....B (second letter of Greek alphabet)  
4.....4.....aba, Aba.  
ALGMOR.....2355.....teleioseos.  
3.....3.....Ba.  
YX.....1330.....christon, kyrio.  
24.....24.....'Adith.  
89.....89.....Athoth, edeethen.  
RPSTOVAL...787.....Gordius.  
or.....1911.....philtatops, o antichristos.  
or.....1181.....deuteron therion, apto, peggous.

"Thus, '4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 A L G M O R 3 Y X 24 89 R P S T O V A L' becomes:

Aba (ea) Abba Ba (ge) Gad (dynatos) Exakosioi exekonta ex b aba Teleioseos Ba (christon) Kyrio 'Adith edeethen (Athoth) Gordius.

This is no more intended to be "good Greek" than the language of The Book of the Law, written down by Aleister Crowley, a master of the English language, is intended to be grammatically and otherwise proper.

It may be translated thusly:

Father (of) Manhood and Sexuality! O King (of) Fortune! Mighty (Beast) 666! The Second (Beast) (is come to) manhood, the youth [or child], the Perfection\*, the Fulfillment (of the promise), O King! Master (of the Temple), Anointed One (who hath achieved) Hadith, (long) implored, called upon and invoked, (in the name of) Athoth (shut up in silence\*\*). Tier of this Gordian Knot, the Antichrist, (thy) most Beloved One, the second beast, (thy Sword, the Sword of Horus, is here!)"

Gematria used: Classical Greek isopsephy - "Alexandrian" values. The first 11 Roman letters are considered Greek, and "spelled in full" using their letter-name. Thus A = Alpha = 532, etc. The final RPSTOVAL is enumerated simply, not 'in full'.

Value of the Roman letters: 5497, or 6621, or 5891

Total value of the Cipher is: 5640, or 6764, or 6034

Pros:

The importance of Greek gematria in *Liber AL* is perhaps underestimated, especially for a work whose 'logos' is a Greek word -  $\Theta\epsilon\lambda\eta\mu\alpha$ . Also, this approach of spelling letters 'in full' provides an explanation for why particular letters were used.

Cons:

The solution suffers from the same problem a number of solutions have - when letters are turned into numbers, which are associated with words having an equivalent value, there is no avoiding the ambiguity of which words to associate the letter-values with. For example, while the Greek "alpha-beta-kappa" spelled in full undoubtedly equals 1025, there are many words which might be equivalent to this value, and in fact Kelly lists more than one equivalent, and uses them all for the translation!

This weakness is underlined by the fact that the letter G is spelled as Gama instead of Gamma - legitimately so, but still done in order to arrive at a favored value. Also, the 'translation' is such fractured Greek (as Kelly himself admits) that any number of meanings could be derived by replacing parenthetical words with other words having a different meaning. The solution undoubtedly lacks sublime simplicity and does not carry immediate conviction. See Wizardiaoran's solution below for further developments of this approach.

This is a particularly bad example of how to approach the transliteration of letters in the Cipher. Oddly enough, no one else would try to incorporate Greek for the entire string of glyphs until the present author in 2014.

### David Mattichak's Jr.'s solution -- Sep. 1983

The solution proposed by Mattichak incorporates the word Abrahadabra, as well as the English gematria that he created, based on the 'grid-page' of *Liber AL*. Due to various technical and mathematical considerations regarding the 'line drawn' as it intersects the grid lines of the page, Mattichak determines the value of an English gematria. The five vowels are all given the value of zero, with the remaining consonants valued in increments of 2, starting with B = 1. Thus, the rest of letters have these values:

B = 01, C = 03, D = 05, F = 07, G = 09, H = 11, J = 13, K = 15, L = 17, M = 19, N = 21  
P = 23, Q = 25, R = 27, S = 29, T = 31, V = 33, W = 35, X = 37, Y = 39, Z = 41

Applying this gematria to the Cipher will occur in due course. First, the glyphs are subdivided so as to line up with the 11 letters of the word Abrahadabra, thus:

A: 4638	H: 3	A: <u>24</u>
B: ABK	A: Y	B: <u>89</u>
R: 2 4	D: X	R: RPSTOVA
A: ALGMOR		A: L

The five groups of numbers signify the pentagram and the five elements, and can be further reduced to single digits thus:

A:	4+6+3+8	= 21	= 2 + 1 = 3
R:	2+4	= 6	
H:	3	= 3	
A:	2+4	= 6	
B:	8+9	= 17	= 1 + 7 = 8

The numbers can be simply added up to 143, or their digits can be reduced and a new sum is found:  $3 + 6 + 3 + 6 + 8 = 26$ , which he refers to the Tetragrammaton. Note that in the first reduced list, 21, 6, and 3 are all triangular or 'mystic numbers', the sums of the numbers from 1-6, 1-3, and 1-2 respectively. Thus, they are the mystic numbers of Tiferet, Binah, and Chokmah on the Tree of Life.

The six alphabetical groupings refer to the hexagram and the six planets, as well as the sixth sefira of the Tree of Life, Tiferet, with the Sun in the center of those planets. These groupings are quoted here with their English gematria:

1. ABK =  $0+1+15 = 16$  (Had)
2. ALGMOR =  $0+17+9+19+0+27 = 72$  (Abrahamdabra)
3. Y =  $39 = 13 * 3$  unity as a trinity, and YHVH Achad, God is One.
4. X = 37 is Yechidah, the Highest principal of the soul (see Gematria).
5. RPSTOVA =  $27+23+29+31+0+33+0 = 143 = 11 * 13$  (vide supra)
6. L = 17 IAO, the Swastika and thereby Aleph and the Word itself.

Note the switch here between English gematria for the first two groups, where they equate with the words Had and Abrahamdabra; then Hebrew for the next two groups, which are single letters. The fifth group equals the sum of the numbers in the Cipher, while the sixth group equals 17, which is somehow equated with the Greek word IAO. The overall sum of the six 'words' is  $324 = 18 \times 18$ , thus making the total of the whole Cipher = 467, a prime number that Mattichak equates with Golgotha. He then goes on to equate these six 'words' with Tarot cards, in a manner that is not explained in enough detail to elucidate here.

Mattichak summarizes his solution with the following highly edited synopsis:

A: 4638 the integers imply 4/the Elemental Weapons, 6/the Hexagram & LVX, 3/the Trinity, and  $8/ = 2$  cubed, Will made manifest and also a number of Mercury and of analysis.

B: ABK the Words of this work are an analysis of the division of the Light from the Darkness. Combining this interpretation with the material in the previous portion and the Pentagram and Hexagram Rituals are strongly suggested.

R: 2 4 Chokmah is Wisdom & Harmony, but also the Dyad & Division... Chesed is Mercy and the Form of all positive existence, being AL - God and also Law, that being natural law. The Path joining Chokmah with Chesed is Vau, Atu V the Hierophant...

A: ALGMOR is the Word which brings together the Holy Guardian Angel, as the Hierophant implied above, and the True Will (X Fortune) in spiritual synthesis. This Word is Abrahamdabra as the basis of the Oath...

H: 3 is Binah and thereby the Supernal Mother, Nuit. H, the Letter of the Word related to this portion, is Atu VI, The Lovers or the Brothers, and implies direct orison, i.e., To the Supernal Mother. It also indicates oracles and prophecy, both attributed to Nuit...

A: Y Abrahadabra expressed as the Word of a Trinity, but this Trinity is apprehensible as the Word of the Initiating Hoor, the Holy Guardian Angel...

D: X The Supernal Triad apparent as Harmony, Beauty, and the exaltation of the consciousness.

A: 24 The Word Abrahadabra expressed as a portion of its trinitarian whole,  $24 = 2 * 3 * 4$  indicating a serial progression, this is partly why it is used as it is in Revelations...

B: 89 this is the number of DMMH, the silence of material existence and of restriction to form, and it is the division of the Word which binds it to the material world of Assiah...

R: RPSTOVA the synthesis of Macrocosm & Microcosm by the sacrifice of Initiation to Hadit...

Gematria used: Mattichak's English gematria (C=3)

Value of the Roman letters: 324

Total value of the Cipher is: 467

Pros:

Takes a unique approach to the glyphs by grouping them and then attributing these groups to the key word Abrahadabra.

Cons:

The 28 glyphs do not seem to readily fall into 11 groups; 8 or 9 would be more likely. The solution is a muddled combination of a new English gematria and traditional Hebrew qabalah. But if these Hebrew concepts were to be indicated by the Cipher, why was English used to do so, and with a whole new gematria at that? The only clear focus is a constant reference to Abrahadabra, with allusions arbitrary enough that they create not so much a solution as a series of attributions that can be connected to the 28 glyphs - IF one agrees with the new gematria, and the chosen concepts from the traditional qabalah. In short, any new 'message' revealed by this solution is highly debatable. This is typical of many of the solutions. They are unorganized, derivative, and touch on so many different fragments of qabalah that they could be construed to mean almost anything, which means that they mean nothing.

## Gerald Suster's solution -- 1988

Suster proposes a solution based on the "line drawn" mentioned as a Key in *Liber AL* verse III:47 on the 'grid-page'. This grid drawn on page 16 of Chapter Three (the 60th page overall), is composed of 8 columns marked A-H, and 10 rows marked 1-10. The 'line drawn', visible in the holograph but not in any typeset version of *Liber CCXX*, is drawn from row 7 to column C.

From this fact, Suster determines that the letter C = 7, and that the serial gematria of the alphabet is readjusted to this coordinate, so that A = 5, W = 1, and so on. {One immediately wonders why the fact is ignored that the line actually goes from coordinates C-1 to E-7, crossing right through D-4. This would presumably indicate, according to Suster's logic, that C = 1, and that the letter-values increase by 3 for each successive letter, finishing with B = 76, coincidentally the number of the Cipher verse}.

Using this new C=7 English gematria, Suster simply adds up the glyphs of the Cipher, and gets the total of 419, which he explains as 418 plus "one to follow thee".

The whole of the solution proposed by Suster revolves around the meaning of 419, which is the value of the Hebrew letter Tet 'spelled in full' as Tet-Yod-Tau. This letter is attributed to the zodiac sign Leo (where Suster's natal Sun and Moon were conjoined), and the Tarot card Lust, showing Babalon and the Beast conjoined. This card is a very important icon in the mythos of Theléma.

A = 05 B = 06 C = 07 D = 08 E = 09 F = 10 G = 11 H = 12 I = 13 J = 14 K = 15 L = 16 M = 17  
N = 18 O = 19 P = 20 Q = 21 R = 22 S = 23 T = 24 U = 25 V = 26 W = 01 X = 02 Y = 03 Z = 04

Gematria used: Serial English Gematria where C= 7, D = 8, E = 9...W = 1...A = 5

Value of the Roman letters: 276

Total value of the Cipher is: 419

Pros:

The gematria used is derived from the manuscript of the Book of the Law itself. The gematria creates a total of 276 for the letters, reflecting their occurrence in verse II:76. The grand total of the glyphs is 419, a very important Hebrew qabalistic number pointing toward a significant totem in the Thelemic mythos.

Cons:

Suffers the same limitation of any gematria based on the received English alphabet. Does not explain the reason for the actual sequence of the glyphs. Does not elaborate on anything related to the 93 Current that was not already known (The Beast as Leo the Lion, ridden by Babylon, being an established symbolism from the *Book of Revelation*). One suspects that if this were the true solution, the 419 aspect merely scratches the surface.

## Frater Osman's solution -- ca.1989

Little has been published about this solution. By taking the letters of the CIPHER, Osman split them up into groups and used them as Latin roots, which are then translated into English.

The main series is AB ALG MOR STO VAL, which translates as "From Cold Death Stand Strong". This phrase is relevant to the context of the CIPHER, where the previous verses emphasize Death repeatedly. Indeed, the previous verse 74 mentions the words Death and Strength, which are both also names of Tarot cards.

Of the remaining five letters, KRUX (where Y = U), provides the word for Cross, but actually all five - KYXRP - are seen to be visible in the famous Chi Rho symbol, which consists of the Greek letters that begin the word CHRISTOS.

As for the numbers, Osman recognized the importance of the number 24, but approached this in a unique way:

$$4 \times 6 = 24 \quad 3 \times 8 = 24 \quad 2 \times 4 \times 3 = 24 \quad 24 = 24. \quad 89 \text{ is considered separately.}$$

Summing these we get:  $24 + 24 + 24 + 24 = 96$ , with 89 still separate.

Then a bit of ingenuity:  $8 * (11 + 1) = 96$ , and  $(8 * 11) + 1 = 89$ .

From this manipulation, the numbers inside the parentheses are Tarot card numbers, while the numbers outside the parentheses are traditional gematria. The result is (8) (11) 8 (12) 1, which supposedly indicates the ordinal value of the Greek letters Theta-Lambda-Eta-Mu-Alpha, thus spelling Thelema, but without the initial E-Epsilon. The letters within the parentheses (8 – 11 – 12) are ordinals (Theta-Lambda-Mu), the letters outside the parentheses are normal value: 8 and 1 being Eta and Alpha.

Gematria used: N/A

Value of the Roman letters: N/A

Total value of the CIPHER is: 143

Pros:

Takes a unique approach to the numbers and the words, using the given letters as Latin roots, and the numbers as a means of getting a version of the word Thelema.

Cons:

Despite the fact that the English phrase that is derived is meaningful and related to the previous verses, the solution is completely arbitrary in its choice of which Latin words the roots such as STO are referring to. And since we have already been told to stand strong in the face of death in the prior verses, this solution provides no new revelation. Also, the number manipulation, while interesting, does not *actually* produce the word Thelema - it is missing a letter. And again, this word has already been given in a previous verse, so what is the point of it being encoded in the CIPHER?

## Frater Sadashtor 645's solution -- Summer Solstice 1990

The solution offered by Frater Sadashtor 645 is based on transliterating the Roman letters into Hebrew, summing the top and bottom rows of the Cipher, and then multiplying these together. Note that it does not use the letter 'X'. This is because it appears at the far left of the bottom row, and is used as a multiplication symbol.

The letters of the top row are Alef-Bet-Kaf; Alef-Lamed-Gimel-Mem-Ayin-Resh; Yod. These total 377, and adding 30 for the numbers in the top row gets a total of 407.

In the bottom row, the letters are Resh-Peh-Samek-Tet-Ayin-Vav-Alef-Lamed, for a total of 456. Adding 113 for the numbers in this row, the total is 569.

By reducing the digits of the totals for the two rows, we get  $407 = 4 + 0 + 7 = 11$ ; and  $569 = 5 + 6 + 9 = 20$ . In Roman numerals, these are XI and XX, the numbers for the Tarot cards Lust and the Aeon. As Crowley used these cards in his LASHTAL formula, they represent The Beast and the Scarlet Woman, along with the gods of the Book - Nuit, Hadit, Ra-Hoor-Khuit, and Hoor-paar-kraat. This pair of Tarot cards synopsizes the actors in the Thelemic mythos.

Given the top row is 11 and the bottom row is 20, when we multiply them together, we get  $11 * 20 = 220$  = the number of verses in *Liber CCXX*.

Gematria used: Hebrew transliteration, with traditional values (X is not used).

Value of the Roman letters: 833

Total value of the Cipher is: 976

Pros:

Approaches the Cipher as two rows of glyphs, and could be said to apply the 'divide, add, multiply' formula of Nuit given in verse I:25, namely: the Cipher is *divided* into two rows, these are *added* up individually, (then the digits are further added together), then they are *multiplied* together to get the final answer.

The solution is simple, elegant, and provides information not yet known by Crowley in 1904, regarding the Tarot cards XI and XX as symbolizing the 93 Current.

Cons:

There is no explanation for why the glyphs have their particular order beyond being in two rows. Transliterating Roman letters into Hebrew is always partially arbitrary, especially when it comes to the letters K, O, S, T and V. Also, the message seems to be fairly weak in content. One expects that if this solution were correct, a great deal more could be derived from it beyond just  $11 * 20 = 220$ . That formula may be a signifier for something deeper. For example, before reducing the digits,  $407 * 569 = 231,583$ , which is well within the range of possible gematria totals for the entirety of *Liber CCXX*.



## Michael Aquino's solution -- ca. 1990

The solution offered by Michael Aquino is one where the answer is supposed to be the identity of the Child of the Prophet. Aquino postulates that all the numbers in the Cipher be converted to their appropriate letters of the Received English Alphabet (A = 1, B = 2, etc.), thus making a string of 28 letters. These are then considered as an acronym, which identifies Aquino, thus:

4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 A L G M O R 3 Y X (24) (89) R P S T O V A L =  
D F C H A B K B D A L G M O R C Y X F H R P S T O V A L

The letters are an acronym for the following:

Destined First Century Heir Aquino - Breaking Keys By Doctrines Anton LaVey - Great Magus of Reconsecration - Coming Year Xeper - Founding His Rightful Priesthood - Set - True Origin - Volume AL.

Gematria used: Serial English Alphabet

Value of the Roman letters: 252

Total value of the Cipher is: 296

Pros:

Provides a reason for the exact sequence of glyphs in the Cipher. Provides unknown information that expands beyond the doctrines found in Liber AL. Is the only solution to convert all the glyphs into letters rather than numbers.

Cons:

Suffers the same weakness as all solutions relying on the Received order of English. The number 24 is obviously reduced to  $2 + 4 = 6 = F$ , rather than just using it as  $24 = X$ ; 89 is reduced to  $8 + 9 = 17 = 1 + 7 = 8 = H$ , rather than stopping at 17 to get the letter Q. This appears to be somewhat arbitrary, and does not explain why 24 and 89 were included in the Cipher if they were just going to be reduced anyway.

Aquino is one of only two solvers that finds his own name in the Cipher. That fact alone should make one wary of any analysis that he indulges in. With that in mind, the list of words in this acronym are rather ridiculous, make no sense as statements in English, and can't be taken seriously by anyone looking at this objectively. Also, there are any number of words that could fulfill this acronym, such as the following examples:

Doctrine From Child Horus About Boleskine Kiblah - Bow Down As Light Gathers - Morning Of Ra Covers You, Xeno - For Horus Ra Protects Servants To Obtain Victory And Love.

Descended From Crowley, He Arose Bringing Knowledge Brilliantly Disclosed. Advance Leo Gillis, Master Of Ra's Code, Your X Finds Hidden Reasons Preserved Secretly To Obtain Valuable Alphabetic Lore.

## Aleisterion's solution -- 1990 & 2010

Aleisterion uses the serial gematria of the Received English alphabet, where A = 1, Z = 26, which he calls the Angloqabalah or AQBL. Like Mortimer's solution below, he considers the reference to two halves of an equation in verse I:56 to be significant. In that light, the fact that verse II:75 ends with a colon, instead of a period, indicates that it is 'the first half', while the Cipher of II:76 is 'the second half', being a continuation of the injunction found in verse II:75 "Aye! Listen to the numbers and the words:"

The entirety of this verse is 271 using the AQBL, while the Cipher equals 395. Together they total 777, which is significant in the Thelemic mythos because it represents the 'one' to follow the Beast 666. This is because the letter Alef, which equals 1, also equals 111 when 'spelled in full'. Thus, 777 follows 666 by 111, or 1. The fact that Aleisterion's magickal name has the value of 777, and was taken a decade before his discovery of its occurrence in the text of Liber AL, lent a great deal of weight to its significance, at least to him personally.

Aside from the simple 'discovery' that the typical English gematria used by numerologists provides a total of 777, Aleisterion's solution does not provide any further information about the Cipher. Numerous gematria equivalences are given that show correlations between phrases picked from *Liber AL*, but these of course would hold true in that system regardless of what the Cipher total happened to be.

Gematria used: Serial English Gematria where A = 1, B = 2, ... Z = 26 (also known as EQ-1, and titled AQBL by Aleisterion)

Value of the Roman letters: 252 (634 when verse II:75 is included)  
Total value of the Cipher is: 395 (777 when verse II:75 is included)

Pros:

Using the received alphabet requires no claim of discovering a new gematria. The result of 777 provides a significant qabalistic number, related to the discoverer.

Cons:

Using the Received Alphabet constrains the gematria to a sequence unrelated to how words are spelled. To assume Aiwass would encode *Liber AL* in such a rudimentary manner is to admit that Aiwass has no significant revelations to make via the alphabet, since ABC order predates *Liber AL*. But this belies the instruction in verse II:55.

The inclusion of both verse 75 and 76 in the solution represents two 'halves' of an equation, but these halves are not equal. The first half equals 382, while the second half equals 395. The missing 13 may be in the verse number that separates the two halves:  $76 = 7 + 6 = 13$ . But then the two halves are  $395 = 395$ , and this total is 790, whose only significance is that it equals the name Julius in Greek. If Aleisterion's real name is Julius, this may bear on his claim to be the 'Child'. Note that David Allen Hulse also used the standard order of the alphabet to tackle *Liber AL*, independently of this solution, and he too claimed to be the Child.





## George T. Mortimer's solution -- April 1993

Mortimer's solution builds on the work of Suster. What Mortimer concluded was that the reference in *Liber AL* verse I:56 to "solve the first half of the equation; leave the second unattacked", could be correlated with the two Keys mentioned in verse III:47, namely "this line drawn" and "this circle squared in its failure". Acknowledging that Suster had solved the first half by using the line drawn to generate a gematria for the English alphabet, Mortimer continued the work by using the 'circle squared in its failure' to generate a secondary gematria.

Returning once again to the 'grid-page', Mortimer noted that the circle squared glyph, (like the line drawn, appearing in manuscript but not in typeset versions of *Liber CCXX*), appears in the square of the grid marked D7, i.e., column D, row 7. From this, a serial gematria for the alphabet was created that had D = 7, E = 8, X = 1, A = 4, etc. Somehow this was supposed to represent "the deficiency of D = 7 to mimic C = 7", by which Mortimer means that in this case C = 6, and is thus deficient by 1 to the gematria sequence of Suster, where C = 7.

Since there are 19 letters in the Cipher, and each has a value of 1 less in this new gematria, the total of the Cipher is now  $419 - 19 = 400$ . This is a very significant qabalistic number as well, being the value of the Hebrew letter Tau, attributed to the Tarot card of The Universe. 400 is also  $20^2$ , and thus related to the letter Kaf, which has a value of 20 and is attributed to the card of the Wheel of Fortune. These two cards are also associated with Saturn and Jupiter, the Greater Malefic and the Greater Benefic in astrology.

But Mortimer also considered that since 400 is 20 squared, it might instead refer to the Tarot card numbered XX, which is the Aeon. This card in the Thoth tarot represents the Stele of Revealing, while the card of 419 that Suster originally connected with the Cipher represents Babalon and the Beast. In these two cards, the cosmogony of *The Book of the Law* is complete: the divinities Nuit, Hadit, Ra-Hoor-Khuit, and Hoor-paar-kraat on card XX, along with the human avatars of the Beast and the Scarlet Woman on card XI. Note these two add to  $XX + XI = XXXI$ , the Key of *Liber AL* found by Fr. Achad. Also, these two cards are connected with the letters Shin and Tet, which form the core of Crowley's LASH TAL formula, where the Hebrew letters of LA = 31, ShT = XXXI, and AL = 31, combine for a total of 93.

Mortimer considers all this convincing enough that he then combines the gematria value of the two sequences C = 7 and D = 7, creating a hybrid that he considers significant because the letter L then equals 31 (as 15 + 16), and the Cipher then totals 676, which is  $26 \times 26$ , the square of the number of letters of the alphabet. While the D = 7 gematria did not generate much of interest on its own, it supposedly provides significant results when incorporated into the hybrid gematria sequence where X = 3, Y = 5, Z = 7, A = 9, B = 11, C = 13, D = 15, etc.

A = 04 B = 05 C = 06 D = 07 E = 08 F = 09 G = 10 H = 11 I = 12 J = 13 K = 14 L = 15 M = 16  
N = 17 O = 18 P = 19 Q = 20 R = 21 S = 22 T = 23 U = 24 V = 25 W = 26 X = 01 Y = 02 Z = 03

Gematria used: Serial English Gematria where D = 7, E = 8 ...Z = 3...A = 4

Value of the Roman letters: 257 (533)  
Total value of the Cipher is: 400 (676)

Pros:

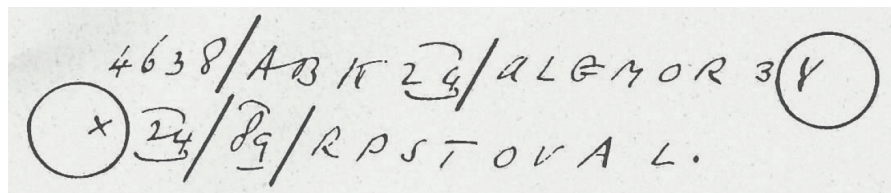
The solution builds on Suster's work and is also based on a gematria generated by considerations of the grid-page. Indeed, the solution is almost demanded by Suster's solution of  $419 = XI = Lust$ , by providing its counterpart in  $400 = XX = The Aeon$ .

Cons:

Besides the pitfalls of every gematria based on the Received Alphabet, and the absence of explanation for the order of the glyphs, it is a stretch to consider that 400 is symbolic of The Aeon card, whose letter is Shin = 300, instead of The Universe card, whose letter is Tau = 400. Also, while the Mortimer solution complements that of Suster, it represents the first instance where two individuals have combined to formulate a solution. This flies in the face of the statement in the book states that there will be "one to follow thee, he shall expound it".

### Gregory von Seewald's solution -- 1993

Seewald's produced a document called *Liber TzIRVP vel ALBTh vel Transmogrification*, which contains his solution. It involves dividing up the sequence of glyphs in a unique way, by employing the ideas of two halves of an equation, "space marks" and "stops", all terms found in *Liber AL*. The two halves of the equation are the two rows of glyphs; two Stops are placed in each row to divide it into three sections, while the end of the top row and beginning of the bottom are the Space-marks, excluded from analysis. Also, the digits 2 and 4 in the top row are combined with proofers marks like the ones Crowley used on 24 and 89 in the bottom row, to indicate tightening up the space between them. The first breakdown therefore looks like this:



The table used for calculating the letter-values is one of the many possible Tables of Tziruph, or Permutation, commonly used by Hebrew kabbalists. This one is called ALBaTh, after its first four letters. This is similar to the more well-known AThBaSh, except that after the halfway point of Kaf, the letter Lamed is skipped and Mem is aligned with it instead. This forces the Lamed to be moved down to line up with Alef, which Seewald finds the most suitable of the Permutations, due to the name of the book being *Liber AL*. In addition, the letters are reduced to the single digit value of their place in the sequence. The table also does not include transliterations for X and Y, as they are not necessary. The table looks like this

11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01
K	I	T	Ch	Z	V	H	D	G	B	A
M	N	S	O	P	Tz	Q	R	Sh	Th	L

The numerical values and gematria equivalents (from *Sepher Sephiroth*) are then as follows:

$4 + 6 + 3 + 8 = 21$	= Ah! Alas! (Existence, Being)
$A-1 + B-2 + K -11 + 24 = 38$	= he departed (hollow; without substance)
$A-1 + L-1 + G-3 + M-11 + O-8 + R-4 + 3 = 31$	= Not (a collision; and there was)
$24 = 24$	= he who loves me (Substance)
$89 = 89$	= shut up in silence (body)
$R-4 + P-7 + S-9 + T-9 + O-8 + V-6 + A-1 + L-1 = 45$	= The Fool (liberation)

Thus, the sum of the top row is 90, the bottom row is 158, and the total is 248.

90 = 9 - Splendour

158 = 14 - Love

248 = 14 = 5 – The Squared Circle

248 = Gematria: the Hebrew Book of Numbers (*NB: a mistake, the word cannot have this total*)

248 = ADM BRA - The Three that bear witness above and beneath, respectively:

The Spirit, the Water and the Blood.

After using all the entries direct from Crowley's Liber D aka *Sepher Sephiroth*, Seewald begins to branch out the interpretation. The 'Three that bear witness' becomes Nuit-Hadit-Ra-Hoor-Khuit, and these are aligned with pairs of letters combined to spell the name Aiwass/Aiwaz:

AI = Air	= Nuit:	(Air-Spiritus-Space)	Mother
WA = Water	= Hadit:	(Water as the Primum Mobile)	Father
SS = Blood	= Ra-Hoor-Khuit:	(Fire/Blood)	
		"Worship me with fire (S-Sun/Son) & blood (S-Sanguine)"	Son

AI = Air	= Nuit	(The Circle)
WA = Water	= Hadit	(The Squaring of the Circle)
Z/Zero =	= Ra-Hoor-Khuit	(Zero, the Reduction to Naught)

Furthermore, the final group of RPSTOVAL = 45 is separated from the remainder so that the totals are 203 and 45, to symbolize a different Trinity, aligned with the Fool:

203 = the Initials of the Trinity of Ab (Father), Ben (Son), Ruach (Holy Spirit)

045 = The Fool

248 = The Three that bear witness above and beneath, respectively.

The Spirit, the Water and the Blood.

Gematria used: Hebrew transliteration, using the "Ablath" permutation of the Hebrew alefabet

Value of the Roman letters: 105 (X and Y excluded)

Total value of the Cipher is: 248

Pros: Takes a unique approach by using a Temurah of the Hebrew alefabet to determine letter-values. Incorporates the name of Aiwass in the solution.

Cons:

Thoroughly arbitrary. First of all, two of the glyphs are ignored; then two digits which are clearly supposed to be separate (2 & 4), are combined into the number 24. Why is this? If the 'proofreader's marks' were meant to close up the gaps on 24 and 89 in the lower row, then they were clearly not needed in the upper row, or they would be present. And finally, no explanation is given for why the 'space-marks' were inserted where they were; it was not solely to group letters or numbers together, as two groups include both types of glyph.

As with any Hebrew transliteration, the choice of the gematria equivalents is necessarily arbitrary. While it is true that Seewald has limited himself to only those entries found in *Sepher Sephiroth*, other entries could have been used, or intended by the codemaker, if in fact transliteration is the actual means of solution. That notwithstanding, Seewald does not attempt to explain why these particular 'hits' are of importance.

The fact is that the number 248 is not that significant, and further dividing it into 203 and 45 so as to get the initials of the Christian Trinity hardly seems applicable to *The Book of the Law*, despite the fact that this is then equated with the triad of gods of the Book.

#### Fr Zoel Dana Kaim/Chaim's solution -- ca. 1994

As with Mortimer following up on the work of Suster, so Fr. Zoel followed up on the solution of Osman, and provided his own variant. The letters were also used as Latin roots, only this time the phrase is different. It supposedly has many implications in the life and initiation of a magician, but these are too recondite to enter into here.

AB KAL MOR STO VAL = In hot Death; enduring farewell.

The remaining letters PYR GX indicate the word for Fire, and the number 93.

As for the numbers, they are added this way:  $(46 + 38 + 24 + 3) \times (2 \times 4) + 89$ ; thus  $(111 \times 8) + 89$ ; thus 888 = Jesus and 89 is the number of restriction, and therefore Sin (cf. *The Book of Lies*).

Pros:

Takes a unique approach to the numbers to get the number 888. Jesus is presumably implied because of the idea of Death and Resurrection.

Cons:

As before in Osman's solution, the English phrase that is derived is meaningful and related to the previous verses, but the solution is completely arbitrary in its choice of which Latin words the roots are referring to. Providing a variant of a solution that has serious flaws to begin with is *not* a recipe for success; but to his credit, it seems Fr. Zoel was merely trying to refute Fr. Osman with this attempt at a variant solution.



## Leh 8's solution (Unknown) – Oct. 18, 1996

This solution uses the Received Order of English, and then groups the sequential letters and numbers separately, then reduces them to single digits. The sum is then examined using Hebrew gematria.

4638 A B K 2 4 A L G M O R 3 Y X 24 89 R P S T O V A L  
4638 1-2-11 2 4 1-12-7-13-15-18 3 25-24 24 89 18-16-19-20-15-22-1-12

The two sets of groups in order are thus:

4638, 1211, 24, 1127131518, 3, 2524, 181619201522112

Then the Hebrew gematria is applied:

$4+6+3+8 = 21 = \text{Eheieh} = \text{"I am"}$

$1+2+1+1 = 5 = \text{Gab} = \text{Elevation}$

(For the dancing and song,  $1211 = \text{Terpsichore} = \text{Greek muse of dancing and choral song}$ )

$2+4 = 6 = \text{LO!}$

$1+1+2+7+1+3+1+5+1+8 = 30 = \text{Yiheyeh} = \text{It shall be}$

$3 = \text{Av} = \text{11th month of the Jewish calendar}$

$2+5+2+4 = 13 = \text{Achad} = \text{One; unity}$

$2+4+8+9 = 23 = \text{Chiah} = \text{Part of soul referred to Chokmah}$

$1+8+1+6+1+9+2+0+1+5+2+2+1+1+2 = 42 = \text{Ha-Gadhol} = \text{The Greater}$

"I am the dancing, the song, the elevation. LO! It shall be the 11th month of the Jewish calendar, when the One unites with the other part of the soul, that is greater."

Gematria used: Serial English Alphabet

Value of the Roman letters: 252

Total value of the Cipher is: 395

Pros:

Uses a simple algorithm, along with a gematria dictionary, to create a single 'message'.

Cons:

Shows the usual arbitrariness in determining which words to use as gematria equivalents for the numbers that are presented.

## Fr. Perseverando's solution (Shane Clayton) -- March 20, 1998

The solution given by Fr. Perseverando, (first given in 1993), is based on the idea that each alphabet letter has a dual value. Using the Received Order of Serial English, he supplements this by subtracting 1 from each letter-value, so that 1 = A = 0; 2 = B = 1, 3 = C = 2, etc. Using a dual value system is supposed to provide the "order & value" of the English Alphabet. While other Serial English systems have the order & value (ordinal & cardinal) numbers coincide, this system separates them. The half that has A = 0, B = 1, etc., is called the NOX cipher values; the regular order is called LUX.

The solution is broken into six sections to correspond with an atypical division of the glyphs in the Cipher. Each section is named, and has a geometric or mathematical component that explains that part of what he calls "The Grand Puzzle".

Part 1 is The Great Pyramid. This starts with the first four numbers 4 - 6 - 3 - 8 as the baseline of a triangle. The level above is made up of three numbers that are the sum of the number pairs on the base below it, thus 10 - 9 - 11. The third level is the sum of every other number on the base, thus 7 - 14. The top number is the sum of all four numbers of the base, which is 21. The resulting tetraktys of numbers has the total of 93.

Another aspect of this part of the Cipher is that the words Abrahadabra and Key have the values of 46 and 38, coinciding with the first four digits, showing that Abrahadabra is a Key.

Part 2 is the Lesser Pyramid. This has the next three glyphs as its baseline - A, B K. Converting these to their NOX values gives the sequence 0 - 1 - 10, which sums to 11, the number of both Nuit and Hadit. These in turn are added in pairs to get another level of the triangle with the numbers 1 and 11, which in turn sum to the top number, 12. Note this is not the same technique used on the previous pyramid.

The numbers of the baseline represent 0 for Ain Sof Aur, 1 for Keter, and 10 for Malkut on the Tree of Life, as well as the Tarot card numbers of 0 for the Fool, 1 for the Magician, and 10 for the Wheel - all of which are used by Hadit to identify himself. The 'capstone' number 12 is the number of Zodiac signs, and the sum of the whole triangle equals 35, the value of the word 'Qabalah' in the NOX Cipher.

Part 3 is called the Masonic Square and refers to the numerous instances of the number 24 in the Cipher, although in this part of the sequence, the numerals were written separately in the original holograph. The L-shaped square is used as a metaphor, since the letter L has the value of 12, and is half of 24.

Part 4 is called The Extension of Nuit, and deals with the letter sequence A L G M O R. These are converted into their NOX Cipher values of 0 - 11 - 6 - 12 - 14 - 17; then each successive pair is added, to produce 11 - 17 - 18 - 26 - 31. The first set of numbers adds to 60, the value of the words Nuit and Zero. The second set of numbers adds to 93.

It is also noted that this letter sequence is an anagram for the word GLAMOR, which has connotations for magickal practice. And it is speculated that the letter G may actually be an embellished capital C in manuscript, changing the values given above, (though this is false).

Part 5 is called The Secret Center of Hadit, and takes the unusual approach of considering the sequence of glyphs 3 - Y - X - 24 - 89 as a unit. Words in Hebrew that equal 24 and 89 are seen as signifying Initiation, particularly concerning Death (which, as the name of a Tarot card associated with the letter Nun, is the 24th Path on the Tree of Life). The Y and X are seen as metaphors for the human Y and X chromosomes, signifying male and female. The number 3 indicates a threefold serial order of Y and X as algebraic variables that relate to the numbers 24 and 89.

Thus, the threefold 'Y sequence' is 22, 23, 24; the 'X sequence' is 87, 88, 89. The sum of the first is 69, and the second is 264. Their combination produces  $69 + 264 = 333$ . The separate strings are then paired in reverse order to get  $22 + 89 = 111$ ;  $23 + 88 = 111$ ;  $24 + 87 = 111$ . This indicates that the sequence of the alphabet should be switched so that X and Y take each other's places - Y becomes the 24th letter. Much further speculation is given to the number 111 as it relates to 333, 666, the Qabalah of Nine Chambers (AIQ BKR), the number of the Beast, and the kamea of the Sun. But the primary import of this section is to reveal a new order of the letters by the swapping of X and Y.

Part 6 is referred to The Lovers - the Tarot card numbered VI. Taking the NOX Cipher values of the final eight letters R P S T O V A L, another triangle of numbers is created by adding them in pairs. Thus, the baseline is 17-15-18-19-14-21-0-11. Adding sequential pairs, the next row is 32 - 37 on one side and 35 - 11 on the other. These in turn are added together to get the sums 69 and 46, which together make the top number 115. Various equivalents in English are then considered. The two halves of this sequence, RPST and OVAL are seen to indicate various male and female symbolism. The many qabalistic considerations take the usual form of word and number association to advance a particular agenda, in this case the union of opposites in different guises.

Gematria used: 'LUX and NOX Ciphers' of the Received English Alphabet.

Value of the Roman letters: 252 (LUX) and 233 (NOX)

Total value of the Cipher is: 143

Pros:

Approaches the various glyphs in a unique way, showing how they might combine their surface values to reveal hidden connections, e.g., deriving the number 93 from the first four numbers. Provides a reason for the actual sequence of the glyphs.

Cons:

Shows the usual arbitrariness in determining which words to use as gematria equivalents for the numbers that are presented. Does not make a consistent case for an overall solution that ties the entire Cipher together into a cohesive 'message'.

## Wizardiaoan's Solution (Walt DeLong) -- Feb 2, 1999

Another case of a solution building on previous work is that of Wizardiaoan. Following in the footsteps of David Allen Hulse, he uses the received order of English, or as he calls it the 'grammatometric' order. Any time invented jargon such as this is used, let the reader be wary.

Wizardiaoan decided that the lack of a central letter in the SATOR square was a drawback, and instead of just using the original N, he replaced it with X, so that the central word became TEXET. This made the whole square sum to 330 in Serial English, and 330 is the value of the Greek word ISON, meaning Equilibrium. The decision to include X is justified by the following layout.

The top and bottom rows of the Cipher can be split into four sections, and each of them reflect each other in the two rows.

4 6 -----3 8 ----ABK 2 4 ALGMOR 3----Y  
--X----- (24) -----(89)-----RPSTOVAL

4 times 6 = 24, and X is the 24th letter.

3 times 8 = 24.

The string ABK 2 4 ALGMOR 3 = 89. (89 is the 24th prime number).

RPSTOVAL = Y, because Y is the 25th letter, & the SATOR square has 25 letters.

Supposedly the entire SATOR Square is the 'glad word' referred to in regard to the Cipher, {though this is problematic, since the square is made up of five words}. Also, all the consonants of the square occur in the bottom row of the Cipher, while the top row encodes the vowels, as previously noted by Hulse:  $4 + 6 + 3 = 8 = 21 =$  the value of A + E + O; meanwhile  $46 + 38 = 84 =$  the gematria value of all the vowels in the square.

Gematria used: Serial English Gematria A=1 to Z = 26

Value of the Roman letters: 252

Total value of the Cipher is: 395

Pros:

Completes the Hulse approach regarding the letters of the SATOR square.

Cons:

This is not much better than its predecessor. By the author's own admission, the string ABK24ALGMOR3 has no function beyond being equal to 89, whose own function is only to reiterate a relation to X as the 24th letter. That makes a dozen glyphs in the Cipher that are used for little purpose. The only 'revelation' in this solution is that the central word is TEXET instead of TENET. This hardly seems revelatory, especially in a word square infamous for *not* being able to be actually translated into a meaningful sentence. Likewise, this solution and its predecessor are not very meaningful either.

## Timothy Moss's solution - The Glad Word -- Aug. 9, 1999

In his first of many attempts at solving the great Cipher, Moss uses a novel approach, and then uses Hebrew gematria equivalents from Crowley's *Sepher Sephiroth* in Liber 777. First of all, the string of Cipher glyphs is separated into groups, and then the number of glyphs in each group is counted, thus:

4368	ABK	24	ALGMOR	3	YX	24	89	RPSTOVAL
4	3	2	6	1	2	2	2	8

These nine digits are then strung together left to right to make the number 432612228. This composite number is then re-divided into groups of digits that seem significant. Since 222 is a repeating digit, this is singled out first, leaving 8 by itself at the end. 61 is also singled out, (since this number is mentioned in *Liber AL* verse I:46), leaving 432 isolated at the far left. Taking these numbers, Moss finds equivalents in Hebrew for them, and constructs a Hebrew sentence, which translates into English as:

“Eventide Shadows, unto Thee I will chase Love!”

Eventide Shadows = 432 = TzLLI ORB  
unto Thee = 61 = ALIK  
I will chase = 222 = RAVIH  
Love = 8 = AHB

The sentence is related to the remainder of verse II:76, instructing the chosen one to “follow the love of Nu in the star-lit heaven, to look forth upon men, to tell them this glad word”. The star-lit heaven becomes apparent at eventide, and the speaker says he will chase love unto ‘Thee’ (meaning Nuit). Thus the ‘glad word’ is Love.

Taking this a step further, Moss attempts to use the four numbers found in verse I:46 -- 61, 8, 80, and 418, in order to unravel the Cipher completely, 61 and 8 having already been used. Next, he uses the first four numbers of the Cipher to isolate groups of letters thus:

4368	ABK	ALGMOR	RPSTOVAL
4	3	6	8

This of course ignores the letters Y and X, which might have been indicated by the next number of the Cipher, which is 2. Nevertheless, once he has these 17 letters indicated, he then splits them into two groups, those that appear once, and those that appear twice or more, thus:

B G K M P S T V    O R A L

The Hebrew transliteration of the first group equals 220, the number of verses in *Liber AL*: 2+3+20+40+80+60+9+6 = 220. The Hebrew transliteration of the second group equals 301, the equivalent of the Hebrew word ASH, meaning Fire. The word ORAL contains RA inside it, and refers to the mouth, which is the meaning of the Hebrew letter Peh, attributed to the planet Mars with a value of 80. All three of these associations correlate the word ORAL with Ra-Hoor-Khuit, who says that “**I am in a secret fourfold word, the blasphemy against all gods of men.**”

As for finding 418, Moss discovers that some Hebrew values are not used in the Cipher letters. They are:  $5+7+50+100+300+400 = 862$ . In turn, 862 equals  $444 + 418$ , and 444 equals the word Prophet, while 418 equals Abrahadabra. He then claims:

$862 = \text{PROPHET} + \text{ABRAHADABRA} = \text{The raising of the spell of Ra-Hoor-Khuit}$

Thus, the numbers 61, 8, 80 and 418 are all found to be related to the Cipher, in addition to finding a sentence hidden in the Cipher, and showing the glad word is Love.

Gematria used: Standard Hebrew transliteration

Value of the Roman letters: 823 (Y and X are ignored)  
Total value of the Cipher is: 966 (Y and X not included)

Pros:

Takes a unique approach by grouping the glyphs and only counting the sum of the members of the sets. Uses Crowley's gematria dictionary to construct a meaningful sentence based on the number-groups, in turn revealing the glad word to be 'Love'.

Cons:

The choice of how to split up the nine-digit number representing the members of the groups of glyphs is arbitrary. In turn, the choice of Hebrew equivalents is also arbitrary. This has the feeling of creative gematria and problem-solving, but not actual objective decoding of the Cipher. The glad word is Love, as noted by other solvers, but this is not necessarily true based on the sentence that is created.

There is also no need to go any further and try to incorporate the numbers 80 and 418 in the solution - these may not refer to the Cipher at all. In the process of working them in, the letters Y and X are ignored, and then the repeated letters are ignored. This is arbitrary. Lastly, there is no explanation for why the glyphs have the sequence that they do - at best we are given an explanation for their grouping into sets. And beyond that, there is no role whatsoever for the numbers other than the first four. This is simply incomplete, and does not explain why they are numbers instead of letters or some other glyph. This attempt is haphazard at best.

## Victor Adamanteus Theon's solution -- August 17, 2000

According to Theon, "The purpose of the verse II:76 is to confirm the trustworthiness of the keys of *Liber AL*: KHABS and KHU. In other words, it serves as a final test, a crucial proof of the keys' validity." As with some other solutions, the author feels that the instruction in verse I:56 is vital: "solve the first half of the equation, leave the second unattacked." He considers that one half of the equation is the series of numerals 4 6 3 8, while the other half is the remainder of the Cipher. And since Hebrew is read right to left, so too is the Cipher, whereby the 'second half', to be unattacked, is actually 4 6 3 8 which begins the Cipher. Therefore, according to Theon:

The second half – to be left unattacked = The first half – to be solved  
4 6 3 8 = A B K 2 4 A L G M O R 3 Y X 24 89 R P S T O V A L

The second half will show places in *Liber AL* where the keys are manifested, while the first half will need to be rearranged in order to be solved. The numbers of the second half are seen as 46, 3 and 8, representing the verses I:46, I:3, and I:8. In verse 46, the numbers 8 and 80 are mentioned, and KHABS equals 88 by Hebrew transliteration. Since Khabs means 'star', the import of verse I:3 is obvious - Every man and every woman is a star (i.e., a Khabs). And of course, the Khabs and the Khu are mentioned directly in verse I:8.

The first half of the equation is the remaining glyphs, in eight sections.  
A B K / 2 4 / A L G M O R / 3 / Y X / 24 / 89 / R P S T O V A L

These are then brought through five successive rearrangements, (including subtracting 1 from 89 to get 88, plus a letter A to place elsewhere, which is totally arbitrary). These are:

AB3 2 4 ALGMOR YXK 24 89 RPSTOVAL  
AB3 2 4 24 ALGMOR YXK 89 RPSTOVAL  
AB3 2 4 24 ALLA GMOR YXK 89 RPSTOV  
AB3 2 4 24 ALLA GMOR YXK 88 RPSTOVA

And the final arrangement:

AB3 GMOR 2 4 24 YXK 88 ALLA RPSTOVA

This layout shows all the keys of *Liber AL* in one place:

A = ALEPH = OX = 111 = KHU  
B = BETH = HOUSE  
3 = THE TRIPLICITY OF AL  
G = Gimel = Moon = Silver = Babalon  
M = Mem = Water = Moon = Silver = Babalon  
O = the Disc of Sun = Sun = Gold = Therion  
R = Resh = Sun = Gold = Therion

2 4 24 = Division and Union

YXK = KXY = KHU

88 = KHABS

AL – LA; AL = LA = 31 = KHU

RPSTOVA = THE BEAST = 666 or:

4638 = the places in AL that hide the secret codes

AB3 = The Great Triad of Thelema

GMOR = the formula of Magickal Attainment

2 4 24 = Division and Union

88 = KHABS

KXY = KHU

ALLA = ALL and NOT

RPSTOVA = THERION

Gematria used: Standard Hebrew gematria in transliteration

Value of the Roman letters: 1005

Total value of the Cipher is: 1183

Pros:

Brings a unique approach to the Cipher as two 'halves' of one equation. Provides insight into two obscure terms not fully developed elsewhere - the Khabs and the Khu.

Cons:

Plays *very* fast and loose with the associations of various terms, (4 and 6 become 46). Does not actually make the two 'halves' equal to each other, thus it is not a true equation. Turns 89 into 88 + A, simply to place the A elsewhere. That alone is enough to doom this solution.



Fr. Seb-Ra's solution (James Beck) -- May. 6, 2001

The solution offered by Fr. Seb-Ra (777) is based on the sound of the Cipher. Since the previous verse states "Aye! listen to the numbers and the words", this is exactly what he did, and then reversed the order. The most concise explanation is the author's own, quoted below:

"Write the numbers & the words phonetically

f̄o r̄s̄ ī k̄s̄ t̄h r̄ ē t̄ ā t̄ ā b̄ ē k̄ ā t̄ ō ō f̄ ō r̄ ā ē l̄ j̄ ē ē m̄ ō ā r̄ t̄ h r̄ ē w̄ ī ē k̄ s̄  
t̄ w̄ ē n̄ t̄ ē f̄ ō r̄ ā t̄ ē n̄ ī n̄ ā r̄ p̄ ē ē s̄ t̄ ē ō v̄ ē ā ē l̄

Reverse the order of the phonemes from left to right

l̄ ē ā ē v̄ ō ē t̄ s̄ ē ē p̄ r̄ ā n̄ ī n̄ ē t̄ ā r̄ ō f̄ ē t̄ n̄ ē w̄ t̄  
s̄ k̄ ē ī w̄ ē r̄ t̄ h r̄ ā ō m̄ ē ē j̄ l̄ ē ā r̄ ō f̄ ō ō t̄ ā k̄ ē b̄ ā t̄ ā ē r̄ t̄ h s̄ k̄ ī s̄ r̄ ō f̄

Look for familiar Thelemic terms and names of deities — F's become line endings

l̄ ē ā ē v̄ ō ē t̄ s̄ ē ē p̄ R̄ A N̄ I N̄ Ē T̄ A R̄ O ¶ ē t̄ N̄ U I T̄ S̄ K̄ Y Ē A R̄ T̄ H R̄ A ō m̄ ē ē j̄ l̄ ē ā r̄ ō  
¶ f̄ o ō t̄ ā K̄ E Y b̄ a t̄ ā Ē A R̄ T̄ H'S̄ K̄ I S S r̄ ō ¶

Fill in the remainder using the words already decoded as clues

LAY EVE WITH SEB (SEP) RA NINE E TARO  
EAT NUIT SKY EARTH RA O MAGE l̄ ē ā r̄ ō  
OOH THE KEY BE THE EARTH'S KISS r̄ ō

The result is a three-line poem

Lay Eve with SebRa, nine e Taro  
Eat Nuit sky earth Ra, o mage! Laro  
Ooh, the key be the earth's kiss – Zaro!

-- From "The Riddle of SebRa by 777"

Gematria used: N/A

Value of the Roman letters: N/A

Total value of the Cipher is: N/A

Pros:

Attempts to follow the instruction to 'listen' very literally. Provides a rationale for why the glyphs are in their particular order.

Cons:

The 3-line 'poem' that is created could have a variety of interpretations, and is arbitrary in its construction. It also presumes a certain pronunciation not shared by all English speakers.

## Fr. Hoor-D's solution -- Jul. 1, 2001

The solution offered by Fr. Hoor-D is also based on the sound of the Cipher. The words of the solution mimic the phonetics of the number-words and letter-names in the Cipher. The complete solution as presented is quoted below:

"Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the Law.

"For sex, create a book, too, for all see more why  
(the ordeals) x 24(ev), 89(ev) are peace to you all."

Love is the law, love under will.

Episcopus Infamus, B.H.C. Fuerst-Pueckler Kabale I.D.E.E."

Thus:

4 6 3 8 = For sex, create

A B L = a book,

2 4 = too, for

A L G M O R = all see more {assumes the G is actually a C}

3 = {not used}

Y = why

X = (the ordeals) x

24 = 24(ev),

89 = 89(ev)

R P S T O V A L = are peace to you all {the V is considered a U}

Gematria used: N/A

Value of the Roman letters: N/A

Total value of the Cipher is: N/A

Pros:

Attempts to follow the instruction to 'listen' very literally. Provides a rationale for why the glyphs are in their particular order.

Cons:

The result is a sentence that provides very little information, no new revelation (other than that someone should produce a 'book for sex'), and is an arbitrary 'translation' of the words and syllables associated with the 28 glyphs. The second numeral 3 is ignored, the G is mistakenly used as a C, the V is mistakenly used as a U. This is a total fail.

## Fr. Sabaechit's solution (Ron Adams) -- ca. early 2000s

The solution proffered by Ron Adams is very straightforward, and uses the Cipher to refer back to *The Book of the Law*. All the numbers represent verse numbers in each chapter, while all the letters are the initial letters of the first significant word with that letter in each chapter. The result looks like this:

### Chapter One:

- (4) - Every number is infinite; there is no difference.
- (6) - Be thou Hadit, my secret centre, my heart & my tongue!
- (3) - Every man and every woman is a star.
- (8) - The Khabs is in the Khu, not the Khu in the Khabs.
- ABK - Aiwass Behold Khabs.
- (2) - The unveiling of the company of Heaven.
- (4) - Every number is infinite; there is no difference.
- ALGMOR - Adore Light Gods. Manifestation Other Rule.
- (3) - Every man and every woman is a star.
- YX - Your (ordeal) X.
- (24) - I am Nuit, and my word is six and fifty.
- {66 + 23} - But whoso availeth in this, let him be the chief of all!
- RPSTOVAL - Rituals. Priest. Star. There. One Vault Above Love.”

### Chapter Two:

- (4) - Yet she shall be known & I never.
- (6) - I am the flame that burns in every heart of man, and in the core of every star. I am Life, and the giver of Life, yet therefore is the knowledge of me the knowledge of death.
- (3) - In the sphere I am everywhere the centre, as she, the circumference, is nowhere found.
- (8) - Who worshipped Heru-pa-kraath have worshipped me; ill, for I am the worshipper.
- ABK - All Bride Knowledge.
- (2) - Come! all ye and learn the secret that hath not yet been revealed, I, Hadit, am the complement of Nu, my bride. I am not extended and Khabs is the name of my house.
- (4) - Yet she shall be known & I never.
- ALGMOR - Am Life. Good Magician. Old Revealed.
- 3) - In the sphere I am everywhere the centre, as she, the circumference, is nowhere found.
- YX - Ye (ordeal) X
- (24) - Behold! these be grave mysteries; for there are also of my friends who be hermits. Now think not to find them in the forest or on the mountain; but in beds of purple, caressed by magnificent beasts of women with large limbs, and fire and light in their eyes, and masses of flaming hair about them; there shall ye find them. Ye shall see them at rule, at victorious armies, at all the joy; and there shall be in them a joy a million times greater than this. Beware lest any force another, King against King! Love one another with burning hearts; on the low men trample in the fierce lust of your pride, in the day of your wrath.
- {79 + 10} - O prophet! thou hast ill will to learn this writing.
- RPSTOVAL - Rituals Purged Secret That Ones Veiling Away Light.

### Chapter Three:

- (4) - Choose ye an island!  
(6) - Dung it about with enginery of war!  
(3) - Now let it be first understood that I am a god of War and of Vengeance. I shall deal hardly with them.  
(8) - With it ye shall smite the peoples; and none shall stand before you.  
ABK - Abrahadabra Beware Kiblah  
(2) - There is division hither homeward; there is a word not known. Spelling is defunct; all is not aught. Beware! Hold! Raise the spell of Ra-Hoor-Khuit!  
(4) - Choose ye an island!  
ALGMOR - All Lurk God Miraculous Other Ra Hoor Khuit  
(3) - Now let it be first understood that I am a god of War and of Vengeance. I shall deal hardly with them.  
YX - Ye (ordeal) X  
(24) - The best blood is of the moon, monthly; then fresh blood of a child, or dropping from the host of heaven: then of enemies; then of the priest or of the worshippers, last of some beast no matter what.  
{75 +14} Ye shall see that hour, o blessed Beast, and thou the Scarlet Concubine of his desire!  
RPSTOVAL - Raise Peoples Spelling There Off Vengeance Aught Law

Gematria used: N/A

Value of the Roman letters: N/A

Total value of the Cipher is: 143

Pros:

Applies the Cipher to *Liber AL* itself, in order to derive a message from it. Uses only a couple of simple rules. Provides sequences of words, based on initial letters, that may be significant. Provides a reason for the actual sequence of 28 glyphs.

Cons:

One has to question why verses from *Liber AL* are repeated in the Cipher, when they have already been written once. That does not constitute a revelation. Repeating the process three times, through all three chapters, is not necessarily indicated in the Cipher.

## Fr. Omnia Redementur's solution (John Farthing) -- Jan. 26, 2003

Fr. O.R.'s solution is yet another one that relies on the 'grid-page' for inspiration. The gematria used for this solution is known as the TOAVOTEK Key, an acronym for The Order And Value Of The English Alphabet. This gematria table is made up of two sets of 13 letters. One set, beginning with A = 1, consists of the next 12 even numbers after 2, which is prime. The other set begins with 0, followed by the first 11 prime numbers, and ends with X = 28 (representing the "circle squared in its failure" as the end of the sequence). The table thus ranges from 0 to 31, with 9, 15, 21, 25, 27 & 30 missing.

The pattern is generated from the grid-page in the following manner: the top row of the page is marked with the letters A to H for the 8 columns. If one simply continues this series across each row, left to right and top to bottom, then the second row from the top will have the letters I to P, the next row Q to X, the next row Y, Z, A, B, C, D, E, F, etc. This will then create two unique sequences of letters that keeps repeating in the vertical columns:

A - I - Q - Y - G - O - W - E - M - U - C - K - S  
F - N - V - D - L - T - B - J - R - Z - H - P - X

Somehow these two sets get turned into the two columns of values below. Part of this was intuition on the part of Fr. O.R., the details of which are not germane here.

A-1	Z-0
I-4	G-2
Q-6	O-3
Y-8	W-5
F-10	E-7
N-12	M-11
V-14	U-13
D-16	C-17
L-18	K-19
T-20	S-23
B-22	H-29
J-24	P-31
R-26	X-28

With this unique gematria table in place, Fr. O. R. proceeds to apply it to the Cipher and arrives at a total of 418. As a corollary, the English word Thelema = 93. Then O.R. proposes six different methods to apply to these values of the Cipher, to see what might result.

Method 1 is to convert all 28 glyphs into numbers, resulting in a 42-digit string of numerals: 463812219241182113263828248926312320314118.

Adding these digits together singly totals 148, a permutation of 418. Adding them together as pairs, (46 + 38 + 12 etc.) results in 418 for the digit pairs up to 24, and 279 (3 x 93) for the digit pairs from 89 to the end of the string. Since this gematria results in the first two strings equaling 21 & 42 (4+6+3+8 = 21; A+B+K = 42), this justifies the use of 21 digit pairs and 42 single digits.

Method 2 splits the glyphs into 11 numerals and 19 letters, and  $11 \times 19 = 209$ , which is half of 418. Both sets are multiples of 11: the numbers = 143, the letters = 275.

Method 3 takes the successive segments of numbers or letters, and multiplies them by 11 for reasons unknown.

Method 4 takes the same segments (4-6-3-8; A-B-K, etc) and uses them for straight English gematria, looking for equivalents.

Method 5 takes the number-words to check their gematria, thus Four, Six, Three, Eight, Two, Four, Three, Twenty-four, Eighty-Nine. These are summed together with the gematria of the letters to get a total of 931 for the whole Cipher.

Method 6 takes the straight value of the whole Cipher, 418, and looks for other English equivalents.

Gematria used: The TOAVOTEK Key English Gematria

Value of the Roman letters: 275

Total value of the Cipher is: 418

Pros:

Uses a gematria generated from the grid-page, and therefore encoded in the Book of the Law itself. Uses some new techniques for manipulating the numbers of the Cipher revealed by that gematria. Arrives at a highly significant number for the total of the Cipher. Does not claim to indicate that the discoverer is the Child or the One to follow the Beast.

Cons:

The TOAVOTEK Key is arbitrary in deciding how to sequence the letters, since four of them are not in the sequence they should be, based on the grid-page layout. No real explanation for this is given, except that intuition played a role. Also arbitrary is determining the numerical values in that sequence, with (almost) all numbers in one half being prime, and (almost) all numbers in the other half being even. Also, the 'message' of the Cipher is only a set of numbers, and therefore there is no explanation for why the glyphs are in that particular sequence.

## Fr. RIKB's solution -- April 2003

The solution proposed by Fr. RIKB approaches the Cipher in the context of all the verses from AL II:70 to II:79, which have as their subject Life, Death and the After-death state. The result is that the Cipher itself represents the Abyss between Death and what comes after. According to RIKB, the result of the exegesis "should support, elaborate on, or extend the surface meaning of the base text one is working with."

Since the Cipher is followed with the question "What meaneth this, o Prophet?", the solution uses a play on the word 'meaneth' as a reference to the Harmonic Mean, where the same ratio governs successive terms in a series. If each term in a series is the harmonic mean between the terms that come before and after it, then a set of four numbers (which can be extended in both directions) can be derived from the Cipher.

The RIKB solution uses his own Mars Kamea Gematria (MKG), which values the 19 letters of the Cipher at 176. Along with the numbers that sum to 143, this sets up the harmonic series 116 - 143 - 176 - 217, derived thusly:

$$x/143 = 143/176 = 176/y; \quad x/143 = 0.8125; \quad x = 116; \quad 176/y = .8125; \quad y = 217$$

In the MKG, 116 = 'division' and 217 = 'the chance of union'; apt terms for bookending the Abyss, where Division is transcended by Union. The difference between the four terms is 27-33-41; these are the MKG values of the words 'My Star Burns' - this is the "glad word" referred to after the Cipher. Ultimately, according to Fr. RIKB, the essence of the Cipher's message "is an instruction for crossing the Abyss, that is, passing through the underworld and emerging in the celestial realm."

Gematria used: Mars Kamea Gematria, created by placing 25 letters, starting with B, "from right to left and top to bottom" on the 5 x 5 Kamea of Mars, taking the value of the cell in the Kamea, so that B is 3, C is 20, etc. The letter A has a value of 0.

Value of the Roman letters: 176

Total value of the Cipher is: 319

Pros:

RIKB's solution takes a unique approach, generating a series that introduces two more numbers that do not appear in the Cipher. This has the added benefit of being a methodology that could be used by *any* gematria in the Cipher. Also, the solution is the only one to really place the Cipher in the context of the whole chapter where it occurs.

Cons:

The MKG is an artificial gematria; cleverly constructed, but it may be creating chance effects. It derives from the Received Alphabet, thus suffering the same limitation as all others of this ilk. One could also possibly start with the letter A instead of B, and have Z as the extra letter that equals Zero.

## Fr. N's solution -- April 8, 2004

Fr. N's solution substitutes Hebrew equivalents for the 28 glyphs, following rules based on phonetics and Crowley's own qabalah. He describes the process in this quote:

"The Hebrew transliteration below follows that of 777 and The Kabbalah Unveiled. All of the words (except for the phonetic symbols x and O) within the cipher of Liber AL II, 76 may be found in the book Sepher Sephiroth within the volume of 777. When the student reads a number in Liber AL II,76, let him find the first word under the same number in Sepher Sephiroth. When the student reads letters, let him separate the letters into their respective Hebrew words."

4 = ABA—"Father".

6 = GBA—"To gather, collect". In this context it carries the sense of coagulation, binding.

3 = AB—"Father".

8 = ABH—"To will, intend".

ABK = ABCh—"To conceal"; numeric value 11.

2 = A:A:—"Abbreviation for ARIK ANPIN", The Vast Countenance (cf. Kabbalah Unveiled).

4 = ABA—"Father".

AL = "GOD of Chesed, and of Kether of Briah"; numeric value 31.

GMR = "Learned, complete. To finish, bring to pass"; numeric value 243.

3 = AB—"Father"

Y = YVD, 10—"the hand", symbolic for the Power of God in Kether; numeric value 20.

x = Kaph, value 20; or a variable in an equation

24 = AHVBY—"He whom I love".

89 = GVP—"To shut up".

RPS = SPR—"Book". RPS is understood as a written Word; numeric value 340.

TVB = "Good", blessed, glad; numeric value 17.

AL = "God of Chesed, and of Kether of Briah"; numeric value 31.



Hebrew Transliteration of Liber AL II, 76

ABA GBA

AB ABH ABCh

A:A: ABA AL GMR

AB Y K AHVBY GVP

RPS TVB AL

English Translation of Liber AL II, 76

The Father to bind

The Father to will to conceal

A:A:, the Father, God to finish

The Father, the Power, the Kingdom, the Beloved to silence

The glad word reversed is AL

Gematria used: Standard Hebrew gematria

Value of the Roman letters: 713

Total value of the Cipher is: 856

Pros:

Considers the glyphs as a simple substitution Cipher, using standard Hebrew transliteration techniques, with no special 'tweaking'. It follows specific rules set forth in advance. The interpretation of RPSTOVAL is intriguing, making LA (meaning Not) into the 'glad word' that is (literally) reversed as AL (meaning God). This may explain the phrase "Thou knowest not".

Cons:

The completed 'translation' is of course not grammatical Hebrew, and the result has a heavy emphasis on God the Father, a concept alien to *Liber AL*. The letter O in the top row is unaccounted for, making this attempt incomplete.

## Timothy Moss's solution - The Judgment Key -- Dec. 25, 2004

One of the many aliases of Timothy Moss is 'Prophet of L'. It was in the guise of this persona that he came up with a solution to the Cipher, based on his Judgment Key.

The Key in question was discovered by number-crunching through a computer program to sift through thousands of results to find an English gematria set that conformed to four conditions: the word Nu = 56, the word Abrahadabra = 418, the title Abomination of Desolation = 718, and the Cipher letters are equal to the term 'English Alphabet'. The first three conditions are meant to coincide with references found in *Liber AL* itself, (though it should be noted that Nuit claims her 'word' equals 56, and this word may or may not be her name, and may or may not be Nuit instead of Nu). The final condition is an arbitrary one postulated by the author after the computer found a gematria that displayed this attribute.

In order for this experiment to succeed, the gematria values for the English letters had to run from 1-9, 10-90, 100-800, as in the traditional Greek and Hebrew systems. The "Judgement Key" has the following values, with the symbols being derived from the Egyptian phonetic equivalents.

A	Arm	1
H	House	2
B	Leg	3
M	Owl	4
D	Hand	5
U	Chick	6
K	Basket	7
I	Reed	8
L	Hawk	9
O	Spiral	10
T	Bread	20
C	Basket	30
V	Viper	40
N	Water	50
S	Cloth	60
F	Viper	70
P	Seat	80
Y	Reeds	90
X	Rope	100
R	Mouth	200
E	Reed	300
J	Snake	400
Q	Slope	500
W	Chick	600
G	Jar	700
Z	Lock	800

Applying this gematria table to the Cipher, the letters have the following equivalents:

ABKALGMORYXRPSTOVAL =

$1+3+7+1+9+700+4+10+200+90+100+200+80+60+20+10+40+1+9 = 1545.$

ENGLISH ALPHABET =  $300+50+700+9+8+60+2 + 1+9+80+2+1+3+300+20 = 1545.$

APOSTLE OF INFINITE SPACE = 1545 =

$1+80+10+60+20+9+300 + 10+70 + 8+50+70+8+50+8+20+300 + 60+80+1+30+300.$

Since there is only one word in the text of *Liber AL* that also equates to this total of 1545, it is claimed that this is the 'glad word' referred to after the Cipher. This word also gives the Key its name:

JUDGMENTS =  $400+6+5+700+4+300+50+20+60 = 1545.$

On a related matter, the three Keys mentioned in verse III:47 are all tied together by this gematria. The keys are 'this line drawn', 'this circle squared in its failure', and Abrahadabra. The gematria of the first phrase, divided by 418 for Abrahadabra, gives us an approximation to Pi, which is the means whereby squaring the circle is doomed to failure (since Pi is a transcendental number).

THIS LINE DRAWN =  $20+2+8+60 + 9+8+50+300 + 5+200+1+600+50 = 1313.$

$1313 / 418 = 3.14114$

$1313 / \text{Pi} = 417.9408$

$\text{Pi} * 418 = 1313.1857$

Gematria used: Computer-generated artificial English gematria

Value of the Roman letters: 1545

Total value of the Cipher is: 1688

Pros:

Follows a standard set of instructions to look for a qualifying gematria. Ties together the three Keys of verse III:47. Provides an interesting experimental method for creating a synthetic English gematria.

Cons:

Does not consider the sequence of the glyphs. Does not derive any information from the Cipher other than confirming the preconditions that determine a 'valid' English gematria for the text of *Liber AL*. Takes no account of the numbers in the Cipher, and is therefore incomplete.

## Draconuit's solution – (Roibyr Joseph Music) – Jan. 4, 2006

This solution was given on the Lashtal website forum, and signed Draconuit. No one responded to the post. It uses the same Hebrew transliteration as others, but broken up in a unique way to derive the 'secret name' of Nuit, which is NOX NUTh, or the Night of Nuit.

The letters are Alef-Bet-Kaf-Alef-Lamed-Gimel-Mem-Ayin-Resh-Yod-Tzaddi-Resh-Peh-Samek-Tet-Ayin-Vav-Alef-Lamed = 106

The glyphs of the CIPHER are arranged sequentially, but bracketed in a special way:

$4(6 + 3 + 8 + A + B + K + 2 + 4 + A + L + G + M + O + R)$  divided by  $(3 + Y) + X = 210$  [NOTz]

$\{(4 * 390) / 13\} + 90 = 210$

$(1560 / 13) + 90 = 210$

$20 + 90 = 210$

$(24 + 89 + R + P) S$  divided by  $T - O$  divided by  $V + A + L = 456$  [NVTh]

$\{((\{(393) * 60\} / 9) - 70) / 6\} + (1 + 30) = 456$

$\{((\{(23580) / 9\} - 70) / 6\} + (31) = 456$

$\{(2620 - 70) / 6\} + 31 = 456$

$(2550 / 6) + 31 = 456$

$425 + 31 = 456$

NOTz NVTh = 666

Draconuit then goes on in detail about the various subdivisions of the steps to the final outcome:

4 is Daleth (door or gate); Chesed (goodwill, kindness); also, the Quaternary, or manifestation.

390 = ShMYM (heaven, firmament, or sky: all Nuit)

The combinations of 4 and 390 can be interpreted in a wide variety of ways, the simplest being  $4 \times 390$ , 'the opening of the gates of heaven'.

1560 (thus) 'The gates of Nuit open to reveal Babalon'.

13 = AHBH / AChD

Since Nuit is 'divided for love's sake, for the chance of union' (AL I: 29), 1560 is thus divided by 13, returning to 120, MVSDY, foundation or basis.

90 is DVMM (very silent); MYM (water); KLLY (general, universal); also, Tz (fishhook).

KLLY MVSDY, the universal foundation, is 210: N.O.X., The Night of Pan.

This brings the formula of the first part of Her name to be interpreted in the following manner:

'The gates of Nuit open to reveal Babalon, divided for love's sake, for the chance of union in the universal foundation that is the dissolution into the body of Nuit'.

23580 =

$30 \times 786$  (YHYH x ASh MN HShMYM, it will be fire from heaven [the logos, "tongue of fire"])

$36 \times 655$  (HYKL OTzM ShMYN, the palace of the body of heaven illuminated in unity with Sol)

9 is Teth (serpent); Yesod (foundation); also the Ennead, or stability in change. When the union of Sol and HYKL OTzM ShMYM (or Nuit) is divided by the Ennead, it begins the inertia of the universe and the wheel of Kamma, represented by 2620.

2620 is 4 x 655 (The Quaternary, or time / memory / manifestation of HYKL OTzM ShMYM [Nuit], the first atoms existing in time through their perceptions of relating to each other as matter, thus producing imprinting, or memory)

70 is Ayin (eye); SVD (the secret); LYL (night); YYN (wine). To remove the veil of LYL, or SVD of the formation of the universe, (2620 - 70), Nuit is again revealed in multiplicity, represented by 2550.

2550 = 34 x 75 (GLA x NVYT, to reveal Nuit)

6 is Sol; Vau (nail); Tiphareth (beauty); The Hexagram; The Senary (mind); also the Son.

When this unveiled form of Nuit is divided for the sake of the Microcosm, She is shown in an incarnate form that directly affects our world, represented by 2550 divided by V = 425.

425 represents Nuit's physical gift to the world of man (i.e., 'she gave her only begotten son'), shown as:

17 x 25 (YHB ChYVA, to give The Great Beast 666)

31 is AL / LA (god / not); also The Key to The Book Of The Law. When this Key is used to lock up the vault of Her body, She is once again clothed in Her pure philosophical form, continuous and omniform:

425 + 31 = 456 (NVTh)

This brings the complete formula to be read as follows:

'The gates of Nuit open to reveal Babalon, divided for love's sake, for the chance of union in the universal foundation that is the dissolution into the body of Nuit. To behold the union of Babalon and Pan in the City of Pyramids illuminates the palace of the body of Nuit, lifting Her veil to reveal the mechanisms of the universe and the creation of Her Son / Sun, The Great Beast 666.'

NOTz NVTh spelled in full:

NVN + OYN + TzDY + NVN + VV + ThV = 864 = The Woman of Whoredom, AShTh ZNVNYM, Isheth Zenunim, arch-demon corresponding to Binah, Mother of Chioa, the concubine of Chaos. This is a further reiteration of the formula stated above. It is also ShMSh VYRCh, or Sol + Luna, another elaboration on NVYT. Also 3 x 288 (The OYBVR, or breeding / offspring of Binah).

NOTz NVTh in Roman numerals:

XIII + XV + IV + XIII + V + XXI = LXXI = 71 = A number of Binah, nothingness and silence; AYMK (terror); ALYL (nothing); ALM (silence); ChZVN (vision); MLA (plenitude or fullness); all attributes of Nuit.

Gematria used: Hebrew transliteration, with traditional values (X is Tzaddi)

Value of the Roman letters: 923

Total value of the Cipher is: 1066

Pros:

One of the few solutions to explain the actual sequence of the glyphs, by taking a unique approach to subdividing them in a mathematical formula. It is remarkable that it is even possible to get an integer value using this method.

Cons:

The Hebrew transliteration is straightforward, but as with all uses of the letter 'X' as a Tzaddi, it doesn't really jibe with the phonetic aspect of that letter.

### Timothy Moss's solution - The HoloKey – Feb. 13, 2008

In his third attempt at solving the great Cipher, Moss again uses an English gematria of his own devising. This was generated by searching possible gematrias via computer, and finding one that satisfied certain criteria related to words found in *Liber AL*. The first set of these were the 4 words used to mean 'Nothing'; these were deliberately valued at the same numbers which appear in verse I:46, along with Abrahadabra, which has the same value as in Hebrew. Also, the letters touched by the 'line drawn' (STBETISAYFA) should equal 334, the number of words on the 'grid-page'.

T = 1	H = 2	N = 3	O = 4	I = 5	D = 6	F = 7	U = 8	V = 9
S = 10	W = 20	A = 30	C = 40	R = 50	L = 60	E = 70	B = 80	Y = 90
M = 100	X = 200	P = 300	G = 400	K = 500	Q = 600	J = 700	Z = 800	

Not = 8

None = 80

Nothing = 418

Nought = 418

Abrahadabra = 418

STBETISAYFA = 334

Further significant correlations are found in the names of the gods and the number of the Stele:

Nu = 11

Had = 38 = Ain: 3 + 8 = 11

Nu \* Had (11 \* 38) = 418 = Abrahadabra = Nothing = Nought

Hadit = 44: 4 + 4 = 8 = Not

Nuit + Hadit = 17 + 44 = 61

Nuit + Hadit + Not + None + Nothing = 567 = 61 + 8 + 80 + 418

Ra = 80 = None

Hermit + Lover + Man of Earth = 718

Scarlet Woman = 418

Then the Cipher is examined, with an equivalence to the year of the Holokey discovery:

$$4 + 6 + 3 + 8 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 24 + 89 = 143$$

$$\text{ABKALGMORYXRPSTOVAL} = 2008$$

$$\text{One Hundred Forty Three} = 567$$

$$\text{Two Thousand Eight} = 567$$

$$61 + 8 + 80 + 418 = 567$$

$$\text{Child} = 113 = 24 + 89$$

$$\text{Love} = 143 \text{ (the glad word)}$$

Gematria used: Computer-generated artificial English gematria

Value of the Roman letters: 2008

Total value of the Cipher is: 2151

Pros:

Follows a standard set of instructions to look for a qualifying gematria. Ties together the three numbers of Nothing in verse 1:46. Provides an interesting experimental method for creating a synthetic English gematria, and would be a useful personal gematria system.

Cons:

Does not derive any information from the Cipher other than confirming the year that the gematria was created. The full value of the Cipher is not considered, so this is incomplete. Does not consider the sequence of the glyphs. This is as devoid of value as the previous attempt.

### Timothy Moss's solution - The Tahuti Key aka The Tri-Key -- ca. 2009

In a fourth attempt at solving the great Cipher, Moss uses an English gematria based on the letter-frequency of the alphabet as it appears in *Liber AL*. This idea was first proposed on the Yahoo group called Holycram, by the present author, not by Moss himself.

Starting with a serial gematria valued at 1-26, the most-frequent letter, E, equals 1, while the least-frequent letter, Z, equals 26. This will necessarily create the lowest possible total for the whole text of *Liber AL* using a serial-value table. This gematria is also one of only two unique serial gematria sets when considering *Liber AL* as a whole, the other being the converse, where the most-frequent letter has the highest value, and the least-frequent has the lowest value. The special status of these two gematria sets was first postulated by the present author on Holycram, while debating Mr. Moss about the various possible gematrias for *Liber AL*.

The least-value gematria set is the following:

E = 1, T = 2, O = 3, H = 4, A = 5, S = 6, I = 7, N = 8, R = 9,  
L = 10, D = 11, U = 12, F = 13, M = 14, Y = 15, W = 16, B = 17, C = 18,  
G = 19, P = 20, K = 21, V = 22, J = 23, X = 24, Q = 25, Z = 26

Applying this gematria set to the Cipher, Mr. Moss splits it into the two rows as they appear in the holograph manuscript. This puts 4-6-3-8-2-4-3 in one category, and 24-89 in another. The sum of the top row numbers is 30, while the sum of the bottom row numbers is 113. The 30th prime number is in fact 113, so there is a resonance here, (just as there is in the fact that 89 is the 24th prime number).

Having identified 113 as a key number of the Cipher, Moss goes on to show that the names Aleister Crowley and Ankh-af-na-khonsu are both equivalent to 113, indicating the identity of these two people (Crowley as the reincarnation of the Theban priest). Also 113 is the value of all the letters in the top row of the Cipher, except the letter 'A' that is written in cursive, (thus abiding by the injunction that "the chance shape of the letters" conceals some Keys).

When this cursive A is included, the letters in the top row = 118, which is the value of the full birth name of Mr. Moss. The letters in the bottom row = 101, not only equivalent to the name Rose Edith Kelly, but also to the names of the city and state where Mr. Moss abides.

Continuing on in this vein, looking only at the last set of eight glyphs, RPSTOVAL = 77 which equals the name of the street he lives on. And when the street address 137 is included, it is equivalent to all the non-cursive letters of the Cipher, namely 214. The purpose of *all* this is to show how Mr. Moss has been singled out very specifically in the coding of the Cipher, thus serving as proof that he is the Child prophesied in Liber AL. He alleges that over two billion gematria systems were tested by computer software in an effort to duplicate this chain of equivalences, and none of them produced the same result, thus purportedly showing the impossibility that these results occurred by chance.

Gematria used: Least-value Serial English Gematria of Liber AL.

Value of the Roman letters: 219

Total value of the Cipher is: 362

Pros:

Uses a gematria set that is determined by the amount of letters in *Liber AL*, which in turn is unique and provides the lowest possible total for the text. Thus, the gematria is grounded in the text it is decoding. This may prove to be a benchmark approach that can be used on other texts, regardless of its actual success rate in *Liber AL*.

Cons:

One of the letters, the cursive 'A', is singled out for special treatment in what could be an arbitrary attempt to arrive at preferred gematria totals. Assuming that approach is valid, many people might have a name that equals 118, or the name of a hometown that equals 101. When working with serial gematria, words of small value such as these have far too many equivalents to be significant. The question is not how many other systems, out of billions, provide the same two numbers that coincide with Mr. Moss' name and hometown. Rather, the proper question is - *how many other people's name and hometown equal these numbers?* And of all those that might qualify, how many of these are Thelemite qabalists intent on decoding the Cipher?



## Alrah's solution (Bethsheba Ashe) -- Dec. 19, 2010

The solution given by Alrah eschews gematria and adheres to the injunction of verse II:75 to "Listen to the numbers & the words."

The numbers in the Cipher are pronounced, and are replaced by their vowels. Thus, Four becomes O, Six becomes I, Three becomes EE, etc. As for the existing letters, these are kept, but three of them are considered differently. The Y and X are seen as the Koine Greek letters Gamma and Chi, (i.e. G and Ch), based on shape - lowercase Gamma resembles the Roman letter y, and Chi is drawn as an X. Also, the letter K in manuscript appears more like an R to her, so it has been changed as well.

The original string: 4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 A L G M O R Y X 24 89 R P S T O V A L.  
Becomes: O I EE AE A B R O O A L G M O R G Ch EO AEAI R P S T O V A L.  
Vowels are: O O O O O O; E E E E E; A A A A A A; I I  
Consonants are: B R L G M R G Ch R P S T V L

This group of 33 letters can make the following words  
IAO - LOVE - AGAPE - EROS - AMOR - LIEBE - ChARA - TO GO

Since five of these eight words mean 'Love', and Chara means joy or gladness, then Love is the 'glad word' mentioned later in verse II:76. Although not necessary, when these words are enumerated with the NAEQ, there are certain significant pairings.

49 (Eros) - 31 (Chara) = 18	31 (IAO) + 41 (AMor) = 72;	4 x 18 = 72 (error)
95 (Liebe) - 64 (Agape) = 31	44 (Love) + 49 (To Go) = 93	3 x 31 = 93

Gematria used: NAEQ gematria is optional

Value of the Roman letters: 202  
Total value of the Cipher is: 404

Pros:

Unique approach that provides a reason for the particular numbers used, i.e., that their names are significant and not their numerical value. Changes the entire string of glyphs into meaningful words. Indicates the 'glad word' and why it is called that.

Cons:

The switch of a K to an R seems unjustified; the other 'R's in the Cipher are not drawn like the K in question. Switching from X and Y to Greek Chi (X) and G (y) is acceptable on the basis of shape, but then the Chi is transliterated as Ch, which is fine to show how the Greek Xara is pronounced (and spelled in English), but makes no sense being enumerated with NAEQ as the letters C and H, instead of X. This attempt is fanciful at best.

## Fr. ABN's solution (Dr. Robert Stein) -- ca. 2012

Dr. Stein proposes a solution that is unique in that it relates to a version of the Tree of Life which he created and developed, called the Quantum Tree (QT). This Tree has additional Sefirot, that phase into and out of manifestation. His work is much too detailed and complex to delve into here, but the interested reader is directed to his book *The Mystery of the Letters and the Tree of Life* published by Black Jackal Press in 2012. The solution to the Cipher is included in this work, but originally dates to many years prior to this publication.

Essentially, each of the glyphs in the Cipher refer to one of the Paths on the Quantum Tree, either by associating a numeral with a Hebrew letter, or transliterating the Roman letters into Hebrew. It should be noted that the parentheses drawn above and below the numbers 24 and 89 in manuscript (ostensibly to indicate that they are those decimal numbers and not the separate digits of 2, 4, 8 and 9) are actually considered as part of the glyph structure, and are incorporated in Stein's solution. These two numbers, with their four digits and set of parentheses, will be attributed to the five Hebrew final-form letters.

Note that the glyph written in verse 1:57 is given to a Path of its own - it is not considered as a Tzaddi. In the solution, the letter Samek appears twice, as its path has special characteristics. The final letters 'AL' refers to Adonai and the large Alef (indicating a numerical value of 1000), as well as a final Lamed. The following is a very brief summary of the glyphs and their associated paths, with explanations where necessary. Rather than put them in order of the Cipher, they are presented in Alef-Bet order.

A = Alef

B = Bet

3 = Gimel

4 = Dalet

A = Aries - thus the letter Heh

6 = Vau

G = Gemini - thus the letter Zain

8 = Chet

L = Leo - thus the letter Tet

2 = Yod (Yod spelled in full = 20 = 2 + 0 = 2)

4 = Kaf (Kaf is attributed to Jupiter, whose symbol looks like a 4)

3 = Lamed (Lamed = 30 = 3 + 0 = 3)

M = Mem

V = Nun (lower case Greek letter Nu looks like a Roman V)

K = Samek (?)

O = Samek (?)

O = Ayin

R = Peh (the Greek R looks like a Roman P)

X = Tzaddi

P = Qoph (Qoph is shaped like a P)

R = Resh

S = Shin

T = Tau

(24) = Kaf and Mem final (Kaf = 20 = 2 + 0 = 2, M = 40 = 4 + 0 = 4)

(89) = Peh and Tzaddi final (Peh = 80 = 8 + 0 = 8, Tz = 90 = 9 + 0 = 9)  
( ) = Nun final in four aspects: Inspiration, Aspiration, Conversation, Questioning  
Y = path of the glyph written in verse I:57 {usually considered a Tzaddi – Ed.}

A = Adonai - Alef = 1000  
L = Lamed (again)  
4 = Dalet;  
6 = Vau;  
3 = Gimel;  
8 = Chet;  
A = Alef;  
B = Bet;  
K = Samek (?);  
2 = Yod (Yod spelled in full = 20 = 2);  
4 = Kaf (Kaf is attributed to Jupiter, whose symbol resembles a 4);  
A = Aries - thus the letter Heh;  
L = Leo - thus the letter Tet;  
G = Gemini - thus the letter Zain;  
M = Mem;  
O = Samek (?);  
R = Peh (the Greek R looks like a Roman P);  
3 = Lamed (Lamed = 30 = 3 + 0 = 3);  
Y = path of the glyph written in verse I:57 (usually considered a Tzaddi);  
X = Tzaddi;  
24 = Kaf and Mem final (Kaf = 20 = 2, M = 40 = 4);  
89 = Peh and Tzaddi final (Peh = 80 = 8 + 0 = 8, Tz = 90 = 9 + 0 = 9);  
( - ) = Nun final symbolizing four aspects Inspiration, Aspiration, Conversation, Questioning;  
R = Resh; P = Qoph; S = Shin; T = Tau; O = Ayin;  
V = Nun (lower case Greek letter Nu, looks like a Roman V);  
A = Adonai - Alef = 1000;  
L = Lamed (again)

Gematria used: Hebrew transliteration

Value of the Roman letters: 2444  
Total value of the Cipher is: 6025

Pros:

Takes a unique approach to the glyphs by applying them to an idiosyncratic vision of the Tree of Life. Considers the glyphs as they are actually written in the holograph. Has an innovative approach for including the Hebrew final letters.

Cons:

While most Hebrew transliteration is straightforward, some indicated letters are questionable or arbitrary, and seem to have been attributed to 'fill in the gaps'. Also, the number of glyphs exceeds the number of letters necessary to complete the 32 Paths. The solution does not explain the actual sequence of the glyphs.

## R. L. Gillis' Trigrammaton solution -- (2003, 2014)

This solution utilizes Trigrammaton English Gematria or TEG, a system developed by Gillis using Crowley's own English-letter attributions to the 27 trigrams of *Liber Trigrammaton sub figura XXVII*. Gillis recognized that these trigrams are simply numbers in Base 3, or ternary. Each letter derives its value from the ternary equivalent of the trigram Crowley assigned it to. It is the only English gematria neither based on the Received Alphabet, nor concocted by the author. It derives directly from Crowley himself.

A = 05; B = 20; C = 2; D = 23; E = 13; F = 12; G = 11; H = 03; I = 0;  
J = 07; K = 17; L = 1; M = 21; N = 24; O = 10; P = 4; Q = 16; R = 14;  
S = 15; T = 09; U = 25; V = 22; W = 8; X = 6; Y = 18; Z = 19

The entire contents of *Liber CCXX*, including all the words and verse numbers, when calculated with TEG, has the value of 267,696. This is known as the Global Sum of Liber CCXX.

Recognizing the importance of the number 24 in the sequence of glyphs, the numbers are multiplied in serial order up to, but not including, the final number 89; this results in  $24^4$ . Then going in reverse order, starting with 89, the two numbers of the bottom row are multiplied by the sum of the numbers in the top row. The second product is subtracted from the first product, resulting in a number which is the exact grand total, or 'global sum', of the entire contents of *Liber CCXX - The Book of the Law* - as calculated by the TEG. Thus:

$$(4 * 6 * 3 * 8 * 2 * 4 * 3 * 24) - \{(89 * 24) * (3 + 4 + 2 + 8 + 3 + 6 + 4)\} = 267,696 = \\ (24^4) - (89 * 24 * 30) = 331,776 - 64080 = 267,696 = \text{The Global Sum of Liber CCXX}$$

Further, this 'global sum' happens to be the product of the sum of the numbers in the Cipher times the sum of the letters in the Cipher, times the value of the 24th glyph of the Cipher (the letter 'T'). Thus:

$$(4 + 6 + 3 + 8 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 24 + 89) \text{ times} \\ (A + B + K + A + L + G + M + O + R + Y + X + R + P + S + T + O + V + A + L) \text{ times (T)} = \\ 143 * (5 + 20 + 17 + 5 + 1 + 11 + 21 + 10 + 14 + 18 + 6 + 14 + 4 + 15 + 9 + 10 + 22 + 5 + 1) * 9 \\ = 143 * 208 * 9 = 267,696$$

So, this approach also arrives at the exact same total as the first method. These can either be considered two separate instances of the same total, or this product of the numbers and letters can be subtracted from the product obtained by the numbers alone; the result is Zero:

$$331,776 - 64,080 - 267,696 = 0$$

This gematria approach is elegant because it simply multiplies the sum of the numbers and the sum of the letters and the value of the 24th glyph - 'T'. However, there is another gematria approach that can eliminate the use of the letter 'T' and its value of 9, thus using only the 28 glyphs once. This is elegant in its own way, since it does not introduce a term that could be considered gratuitous or arbitrary by skeptics.

(4 + 6 + 3 + 8 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 24 + 89) times  
 {(A + B + K) \* (R + P + S + T + O + V + A + L)} minus  
 {(A + L + G + M + O + R) \* (Y + X)} equals

143 times  
 {(5 + 20 + 17) \* (14 + 4 + 15 + 9 + 10 + 22 + 5 + 1)} minus  
 {(5 + 1 + 11 + 21 + 10 + 14) \* (18 + 6)} equals

$$143 * \{(42 * 80) - (62 * 24)\} = 143 * (3360 - 1488) = 143 * 1872 = \mathbf{267,696}$$

In this second method, the four groups of letters are left together *in their original configurations* and then summed using the TQ gematria. Two pairs of groups are then multiplied together, and the difference between these two products (1872) is used to multiply the sum of the numbers (143) to get the Global Sum of Liber CCXX (267,696). So, in effect we have:

$$143 * \{(ABK * RPSTOVAL) - (ALGMOR * YX)\} = \text{The Global Sum of Liber CCXX}$$

Again, we could consider this as a standalone result, or subtract it from the total gained by using the numbers only, as above, in order to reach the final total of Zero.

$$(4 * 6 * 3 * 8 * 2 * 4 * 3 * 24) - (89 * 24 * 30) = \mathbf{267,696} =$$

$$(4 + 6 + 3 + 8 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 24 + 89) * \{(42 * 80) - (62 * 24)\}$$

$$(4 * 6 * 3 * 8 * 2 * 4 * 3 * 24) - (89 * 24 * 30) - (143) * \{(42 * 80) - (62 * 24)\} = \mathbf{0}$$

Gematria used: Trigrammaton English Gematria

Value of the Roman letters: 208  
 Total value of the Cipher is: 351

Pros:

Does not use a new English gematria of the author's own invention, or derived from the Received Alphabet. Relates the Cipher (and *Liber AL* as a whole) to another of the Holy Books of Thelema: *Liber Trigrammaton*. Involves a very large number that is an *exact value* for the gematria total of the entire *Book of the Law*, generated using *only* the indisputable numbers in the Cipher. This gematria is then used as part of the decoding process, to further identify two other methods that turn the entire Cipher of 28 glyphs into the grand total of the gematria of the Book. Therefore, the Cipher refers to both itself and the *Book of the Law* as a whole.

Although a standalone solution, the use of the TEG was to provide the basis for a further refinement which produced dramatic results, for which see below.

Cons:

Does not provide a reason for the precise sequence of the 28 glyphs beyond splitting them into two rows of numbers, and four groups of letters. This suggests that either there is a further layer of the Cipher that is still not decoded, or that the sequence of the glyphs itself is not important.

## R. L. Gillis' Greek solution - Part One -- June 13, 2014

Having derived a solution that involved the number 24 prominently, Gillis became intrigued with the symbolism of 24, and felt that the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet might be indicated. This idea was strengthened by the fact that on the same page as the Cipher in the holograph, there are the page and verse numbers: 20, 73, 74, 75, 76. These total 318, whose two major equivalents by Greek gematria are the god-name Helios, and the letter-name Theta. Also important was that the numbers in the Cipher referred to '24' five different times, ( $4 * 6$ ;  $3 * 8$ ,  $2 * 4 * 3$ , 24, 89 as 24th prime), and  $5 * 24 = 120$ . This is the 15th triangular number, and thus the 'mystic number' of the 15th letter, which is Omicron.

When transliterating the Roman letters to Greek, the three questionable ones are Y, X and V. The letter Y is often used to transliterate Upsilon, but in the holograph it is drawn a bit strangely, and resembles a lower-case Gamma. The letter X might be Xi by pronunciation, or Chi (X) by shape. The letter V does not exist in Greek, and this form may either be an inverted lambda, or more likely a lower-case Nu, as it appears in Dr. Stein's solution. In the following solution, the letters used for these three glyphs are Gamma, Xi and Nu, which coincidentally (?) sum to 113, also the sum of 24 and 89.

This solution provides a number of ways of splitting up the Cipher into important subsets. The most prominent of these are the letters - 667, and the numbers - 143. The number 667 was made famous by Crowley as the value of the title of his consort in Greek: Η Κοκκίνη Γυνή = The Scarlet Woman. Contrary to popular opinion, this term does not appear in *Revelation*, but is derived from the mention in verse 17:4 of 'the woman (was) clothed in purple and scarlet'. Furthermore, Crowley's spelling is not the way this term would have been written, which is more correctly Η Κοκκίνη Γυνιακά, as derived from *Revelation*. Nevertheless, this was Crowley's usage and it is not unreasonable to put the feminine ending of eta on the word for Scarlet.

Meanwhile 143 is the value of the word Αγαπήν - Agapén, meaning Love. This is the singular feminine accusative case, as found in Luke 11:42 in the phrase αγαπήν του θεου - "the Love of God". This variant may be considered here as the 'love of Nu', especially since the letter Nu is appended to the more usual form of Agape. It is said in the verse immediately following the Cipher that the Prophet should "follow the love of Nu in the star-lit heaven".

The transliterated letters of the Cipher, calculated as Serial Greek values, total 168, which is the value of Helion, or the Sun. Together, the two types of letter-values equal  $667 + 168 = 835 = \text{LEO}$ , meaning Lion. This identifies completely with the Lust card, which features The Scarlet Woman astride the Lion, whose zodiac sign is ruled by the Sun.

The total of the entire set of glyphs is 810, and this is split in two sequences that equal 360 and 450, the values of the letter-names for Omicron and Nu. Thus the word ON is indicated, which is a name of both the city of Heliopolis, as well as the sun god 'On', featured prominently in the word Babalon, whose meaning is 'the gate of the god On'. Indeed, with the use of the Nu in the Cipher, the sequence OVAL is actually ON AL, or "On, God". This ties in with the appearance of 'The Scarlet Woman', who is the avatar of the goddess Babalon. And the word ON has a value of 120, which equals  $5 * 24$ .

The transliteration to Greek characters is given below.

4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 α Λ Γ Μ Ο Ρ 3 γ Ξ 24 89 Ρ Π Σ Ο υ Α Λ =  
 4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 α Λ Γ Μ Ο Ρ 3 γ Ξ 24 89 Ρ Π Σ Ο υ Α Λ

Splitting up glyphs to equal Greek letter-names:

4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 α Λ Γ Μ Ο Ρ 3 γ Ξ = 360 = Ο μικρον = the letter O (letter of ♂)  
 24 89 Ρ Π Σ Ο υ Α Λ = 450 = Ν υ = the letter N (letter of ♃)

ON = Being;  
 ON = name of the sun god, and of Heliopolis

360 = Παθος = Pathos - passionate lust (letter of Mars)  
 450 = Κοσμον = Kosmon - World, universe, earth (letter of Scorpio)

Removing the numbers from the above.

A B K α Λ Γ Μ Ο Ρ γ Ξ = 330 = Ισον = Ison - Equal  
 Ρ Π Σ Ο υ Α Λ = 337 = Εκδελος = Ekdelos - Manifest

Using the numerals only:

4 6 3 8 2 4 3 24 89 = 143 = Α Αγαπην - Agapén = Love

The full Cipher then may be equilibrated with the phrase "Manifest Equal Love".

Using the letters only, Alexandrian values:

A B K α Λ Γ Μ Ο Ρ γ Ξ Ρ Π Σ Ο υ Α Λ = 667 = Η Κοκκινη Γυνη = The Scarlet Woman

Using the letters only, Serial values:

A B K α Λ Γ Μ Ο Ρ γ Ξ Ρ Π Σ Ο υ Α Λ = 168 = Ηλιον = Helion - the Sun

Sum of the letters only, both Alexandrian and Serial values:

667 + 168 = 835 = ΛΕΟ = Lion, zodiac sign ruled by the Sun.

Sum of the letters both ways, and the numbers:

835 + 143 = 978 = Η Εκλειψις - Η Ekelipsis - The Eclipse

Sum of the Serial Greek values for the entire Cipher:

4 6 3 8 A B K 2 4 α Λ Γ Μ Ο Ρ 3 γ Ξ 24 89 Ρ Π Σ Ο υ Α Λ = 311

311 = Βετα = the letter name of Beta, the Zodiac letter of Aries, Exaltation sign of the Sun.

Gematria used: Greek gematria, both Alexandrian and Serial systems.

Value of the Roman letters: 667

Total value of the Cipher is: 810

Pros:

Provides an alternative to G. M. Kelly's solution, which is the only other one to incorporate Greek. Makes a significant discovery by considering 'the chance shape of the letters' Y and V as Gamma and Nu. Provides a link to a major figure of the 93 Current, but also hearkens back to the Egyptian roots of *The Book of the Law*, producing new insight to a word - ON - that does not appear in Liber AL.

Cons:

Does not provide a reason for the precise sequence of the 28 glyphs beyond splitting them into two rows, or two consecutive sections. Suffers from the same problem all gematria-based solutions have - the various gematria equivalents are almost all arbitrary, and other words could be chosen.

### R. L. Gillis' Greek solution - Part Two -- June 29, 2014

In conjunction with the translation of the 28 glyphs into the Greek letters Omicron and Nu, which spell ON (as well as NO), a secondary treatment of the 28 glyphs, (totaling 56 glyphs in all) results in further Greek letter-names. Gillis justifies this by noting the significance of the number 24 in the Cipher, and considering that verse I:24 of *Liber AL* not only mentions the number 56, but is a gematria equivalent to verse II:75, the prelude to the Cipher:

369 = Aye! listen to the numbers & the words:

369 = I am Nuit and my word is six and fifty.

Verse II:75 instructs the scribe to 'listen' to the numbers and words. The scribe is writing down *Liber AL* from dictation, so the 'words' he heard at this point must be the English letter-names and the number-names of the numerals. The nine number-names 'four - six - three - eight - two - four - three - twenty-four - eighty-nine' have a gematria value of 567. This number is also the sum of all the numbers mentioned in verse I:46 -

**Nothing is a secret key of this law. Sixty-one the Jews call it;  
I call it eight, eighty, four hundred & eighteen.**

This verse produces a mathematical formula that is used to decode the Cipher. The Jews call Nothing '61' because that is the value of the word AIN in Hebrew gematria - Alef/1 + Yod/10 + Nun/50 = 61. Nuit then responds with her own numerical value for Nothing. Note in the holograph there is an ampersand before the word 'eighteen', and the three numbers that precede it are each eight times greater than the letters that spell the word AIN:



Alef = 1;      eight = 1 \* 8;  
Yod = 10;     eighty = 10 \* 8;  
Nun = 50      four hundred = 50 \* 8.

This generates the formula:  $8N + 18 = X$ .

So, for example in the verse,  $(8 * 61) + 18 = 506 = 8 + 80 + 400 + 18$ .

Another example is the number 56 itself:  $(8 * 56) + 18 = 466$ . Since 56 is NU in Hebrew, and 466 is NUIT in Hebrew, this formula is a bridge between one conceptual number and another. Gillis calls this the 'Formula of 26' since it involves 8 and 18.

Applying this formula to the numbers of the Cipher generates the following:

$(8 * 143) + 18 = X$ ;  
 $1144 + 18 = X$ ;  
 $1162 = X$

The number 1162 is highly significant by Greek gematria, since it is the value of the word KATALUSIS, or in English - Catalysis. The meaning of this word is 'dissolution', a word that appears twice in *Liber AL*. The dissolution is presumably of the physical body, as mentioned below, but it may also be seen on a symbolic level as the first half of the *Solve et Coagula* formula.

I:30 - This is the creation of the world, that the pain of division is as nothing, and the joy of **dissolution** all.

II:44 - Aye! feast! rejoice! there is no dread hereafter. There is the **dissolution**, and eternal ecstasy in the kisses of Nu.

II:21 - Think not, o king, upon that lie: That Thou Must Die: verily thou shalt not die, but live. Now let it be understood: If the body of the King **dissolve**, he shall remain in pure ecstasy for ever.

The Thelemic attitude toward death expressed in *Liber AL* is closely tied with the idea of 'dissolution': the context of the Cipher places it at the end of several verses that deal with the matter of death. The word Death occurs in verses II:63 & II:66, and repeatedly in vv. II:72 -II:74, occurring no less than 10 times in this section. Thus, the idea of 'dissolution' continues the dominant theme that precedes the Cipher.

So much for the numbers. Continuing on, the nineteen letters of the Cipher have a TEG sum of 208, and this number is duly plugged into the 'Formula of 26':

$(8 * 208) + 18 = X$ ;  
 $1664 + 18 = X$ ;  
 $1682 = X$

Taking a clue from the first part of his Greek solution, where the letter-names of Omicron and Nu were discovered, the number 1682 is seen as the gematria value of the Greek letter-names of PI, ALPHA, NU and CHI.

PI	=	90
ALPHA	=	532
NU	=	450
<u>CHI</u>	=	<u>610</u>
Sum	=	1682

Combining these letters PAN X with the ON found in part one, creates the two words NOX PAN, meaning 'The Night of Pan', a concept heavily used by Crowley in *The Book of Lies*, referring to a sort of 'dark night of the soul' that accompanies the crossing of the Abyss on the Tree of Life. The word NOX considered by itself was also significant in Crowley's magickal work, where the so-called 'NOX signs' are used in various rituals.

Crowley drew a cross in a circle as a glyph of the word NOX: this sigil is also indicated in *Liber AL* verse III:47. In the holograph there is a circle with a cross drawn inside it, and it specifically says in the text that this is a 'key':

...one cometh after him, whence I say not, who shall discover the Key of it all. Then this line drawn is a key: then this circle squared in its failure is a key also. And Abrahadabra.

The word Key is a homophone for Chi, the name of the Greek letter X. So, this 'circle squared' glyph is literally a Chi, the letter X, in a circle. Meanwhile the word PAN means 'all', and verse III:47 says that one will come who will "discover the **key of it all**". The 'key' is the letter Chi, and the All is PAN. Thus, the 'key of it all' is found in this part of the solution to the Cipher: the 'key' is Chi, as it relates to both NOX and PAN.

The idea of spelling the word PAN 'in full' was shown by Crowley and Leah Hirsig in their Greek qabalah dictionary *Liber 1264*. The entry for 1072 is below, (italics mine):

1072: Pi-Alpha-Nu  
 $8 + 80 + 418 + 61 = 567;$   
 $+ 31 + 474 = 1072$  none and two (*note by Crowley and Hirsig*)

Crowley is here indicating a numerical value for the concept of "none and two". Using all the numbers from verse I:46 to represent None, he then adds two Greek words; KAI = 'and' with a value of 31; DUO = 'two' with a value of 474. By adding these to 567, the result is 1072, which equals the letter-names of Pi-Alpha-Nu, spelling PAN. Here Crowley is showing that 'none and two' is equivalent to the 'all'. Gillis feels that with this dictionary entry, Crowley left a clear indication that the 'Formula of 26' is related to the spelling of the word PAN 'in full'. This value is found in the Cipher, along with the value of the letter Chi - X which completes the word NOX.

Thus, the combined Greek solutions spell out the words **Catalysis NOX PAN**, or "Dissolution - The Night of Pan".

Gematria used: Standard (Alexandrian) Greek gematria.

Value of the Roman letters: 1682

Total value of the Cipher is: 2844

Pros:

Incorporates a formula found elsewhere in AL that also relates to the mysteries of other verses. Creates a meaningful set of words in the context of Chapter Two. Correlates with Crowley's results in his own Greek qabalah.

Cons:

Provides no reason for the sequence of the 28 glyphs. The various gematria equivalents are possibly arbitrary, and other words could be chosen.

### Frater Mayan's solution – April 1, 2015

First given on his blogsite called *It's All in the Egg*, this solution uses the typical approach of Hebrew transliteration, with the troublesome 'X' given as the letter Tzaddi.

The letters of the top row are Alef-Bet-Kaf Alef-Lamed-Gimel-Mem-Ayin-Resh Yod = 377

The letters of the bottom row are Tzaddi-Resh-Peh-Samek-Tet-Ayin-Vav-Alef-Lamed = 546

The sum of the Hebrew letters is thus 923, and the numbers equal 143 for a total of 1066.

Frater Mayan then goes on to give several gematria equivalents for this solution, all derived from transliterating Hebrew into English.

THE CRYPTOGRAM KEY

THE GEMATRIA KEY OF LIBER AL VEL LEGIS.

VERSE 76 TEST

EXPOUND THE 76 SUM (Mem final).

THE VERSE 76 GEMATRIA KEY

etc...

Gematria used: Hebrew transliteration, with traditional values (X is Tzaddi)

Value of the Roman letters: 923

Total value of the Cipher is: 1066

Pros:

None. This approach has been tried before, and failed.

Cons:

Suffers the same fate of almost any translation or transliteration of Roman letters into another language, the quagmire of arbitrariness. The various gematria equivalents given are simply phrases the author made up, which refer to the Cipher but not much else.

## Jeffrey D. Evans' solution – ca. 2018

The solution proffered by Evans uses a mixture of English, plus Hebrew and Greek transliteration, some of which employs the regular letter-values, and some of which uses the Mispar Katan method, where the letter values are reduced to single digits (which he mistakenly calls notariqon). This is then broken into segments, as below:

$$(4 * 6) = 24 \quad (3 * 8) = 24 \quad A B K \text{ (or } 2 * 2 * 20) = 80 \quad 24 = 24$$

$$A L G M O R \text{ (by notariqon } = 1+3+3+4+7+2) = 20 \quad 3 Y X \text{ [algebraically } 3(YX) = 3(2*4)] = 24$$

$$24 = 24 \quad 89 = 89 \quad R P S T O V A L \text{ (by notariqon } = 1+8+6+7+6+1+3) = 32$$

His explanation for each section follows:

“The first two numbers multiplied yield  $(4 * 6) = 24$ .

The next two numbers multiplied yield  $(3 * 8) = 24$ .

The first “word”, ABK, can be transliterated into Hebrew as A = Aleph, or Atu 0, which by the mathematics of Thelema becomes  $0 = 2$ ;

B transliterated as Beth equals 2;

K transliterated as Kaph equals 20: therefore  $(2 * 2 * 20) = 80$ .

Adding all of this to the next number (24) gives the Sum  $(24 + 24 + 80 + 24) = 152$ .

ALGMOR (as אלגמער) gives the value by notariqon  $(1+3+3+4+7+2) = 20$ .

Making  $Y = 2$  (as the I or 1 divided) and  $X = 4$  (as the Cross of the Four Quarters), gives the algebraic form  $3YX = (3 * 2 * 4) = 24$  as well. The number after that is 89, and the Sum here is  $(24 + 24 + 89) = 137$ .

RPSTOVAL (ΡΠΣΤΟΦΑΛ) by notariqon in Greek reads as  $(1+8+6+7+6+1+3) = 32$ . This numeration counts the letter stau (the combined sigma+tau) as six. The ancient digamma (F), similar to our modern English “F”, is equivalent to the Hebrew letter Vav.

The Sum of these Four numbers, or  $(152 + 20 + 137 + 32) = 341$ , the sum of the Mother Letters  $\aleph \psi \beth$  which equals  $220 + 11^2$ , or the number of The Book of the Law plus 11 (the number of Magick) squared.

This may suggest that:

$\aleph$  equates with Nuit as Air (or Space)

$\beth$  equates with Hadit as Water (or the Deep)

$\psi$  equates with Ra-Hoor-Khuit as Fire (or the Primal Fire)

Their Full Sums add up to

אלף equals 111

מים equals 90

שין equals 360

= 561 = (341 + 220), or the number of the Mother Letters plus the number of The Book of the Law itself.”

So, in this solution the final sum of the glyphs is 341, identical to the Hebrew Mother letters, which are then attributed to the three gods of the Book, with their full spellings as the sum of their values and the number of verses in the Book.

Note that by sleight of hand Alef has become 2 in the first letter group. Presumably the 2 and 4 in the top row are combined into 24 because of the prevalence of this number in the Cipher, even though they are clearly two separate numbers in manuscript. Among the groups, some members are multiplied, others are added. Y and X are considered as symbols of the divided line and the 4 Quarters, so they do not have gematria values. Multiplying them produces 24 once again. Then for the last group of letters, Greek is used, including the ST combination as Stau (a perfectly valid way to approach them), but also the V as 6 in the form of a digamma.

Gematria used: Hebrew and Greek transliteration, as well as Roman letter symbolism

Value of the Roman letters: 667 (or 82 reduced)

Total value of the Cipher is: 810

Pros:

Uses a very unique combination of three different alphabets to produce a number of cabalistic significance.

Cons:

The unique approach is also its weakness, as there is no consistent method used to decode the glyphs. It appears to have been a result of throwing everything at the wall to see what would stick. Changing Alef into 2 is clever, but unsupported, and by doing so, Evans misses the opportunity to exploit the fact that if Alef is 1, then the value of all the letters becomes 666 before they are reduced to single digits. Changing the sequence 2 4 into 24 does not seem legitimate, as this number is indicated by parenthetical marks in the bottom row, so it should have appeared in the top row as well. The final sum of 341 could be attributed to any number of other words besides the Mother letters, (though this would be the obvious choice).

## Omega Logion's Dis-solution (R. L. Gillis) – August 5, 2022

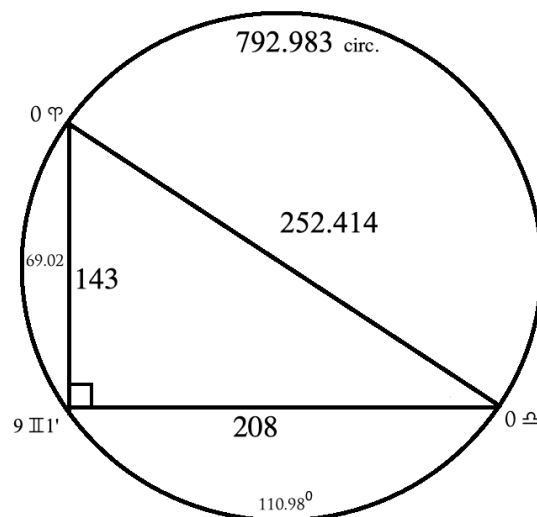
The solution that follows is the one indicated by Crowley, the Magus To Mega Therion  $9^{\circ}=2^{\square}$

It was made on 8-5-22 by his true Magical Heir, R. L. Gillis, the Magus Omega Logion  $9^{\circ}=2^{\square}$

This solution has been hiding in plain sight for a quarter century, and was almost discovered in 2014, but the final reveal had to wait until the Aeon of Horus had ended, and the solver had accepted the Grade of Magus. The solver thereby claims to be the Magical Heir, not on the basis of this solution, but because only the Heir can be the one to solve it.

Expounding on the Trigrammaton solution provided earlier, Gillis hit upon a simple and ingenious way to employ the values found in the Cipher. Use them to make a right triangle!

Applying this gematria, the nineteen letters of the Cipher have a sum of 208, while the nine numbers have a sum of 143. The *Dis-Solution* uses these two values as the legs of a right triangle, which in turn has a hypotenuse of  $\sim 252.414$ , and is surrounded by a circle with a circumference of  $\sim 792.9830$ :



All of the numbers indicated by the triangle and the circle have significant equivalents:

252 = **the numbers & the words**

143 = 4 + 6 + 3 + 8 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 24 + 89

208 = A + B + K + A + L + G + M + O + R + Y + X + R + P + S + T + O + V + A + L

In verse II:75 it is stated “Aye! Listen to...” and 252 is what the reader is told to listen to. This is the hypotenuse, rounded to the nearest integer. Then the enigmatic string of 28 alphanumeric characters is given, and these are split into the numbers and the “words” i.e., the 19 letters. Meanwhile, the value of the circumference is rounded to 793, which exactly matches the gematria of verse II:3, where the very word is mentioned:

793 = **In the sphere I am everywhere the centre, as she, the circumference, is nowhere found.**

The perimeter of the right triangle is  $\sim 603.414$ . Rounded down to 603, it provides an equivalent that is simultaneously a definition of the proof provided:

603 = TEKMHPION – Tekmérion - Infallible proof.

This word is Strong's Greek #5039 (from Acts 1:3): a token (as defining a fact), i.e., criterion of certainty: - infallible proof. From Aeschylus and Herodotus down, that from which something is surely and plainly known; an indubitable evidence, a proof. In the Logic of Aristotle, demonstrative proof, as opposed to the fallible *sémeion* and *eikos*. As an independent clause, one would say "Tekmérion de..." meaning "and the proof of this is..."

In other words, this is the sure thing, something indisputable that is used as the proof of an argument. And that is exactly what the Cipher Triangle is. Note what Crowley said of the solution: "Be ye well assured all that the solution, when it is found, will be **unquestionable**." In other words, the solution will *actually be a Tekmérion*. And the Cipher Triangle is not only a *Tékmerion*, it is also the numerical equivalent of the word itself. This is a very elegant answer to Crowley's stipulation.

If the right triangle is expanded to a rectangle, its sides total 702; added to the circumference of the circle,  $702 + 792.98 = \sim 1495 =$  the sum of the 22 Hebrew letters.

The numbers, letters, and hypotenuse are also coincident with the title of the book, the first clause written in it, and the name of the speakers of its three chapters:

143 = The Book of the Law  
252 = The manifestation of Nuit  
208 = Nuit + Hadit + Ra-Hoor-Khuit

As the word 'circumference' is central to the Dis-Solution, it is instructive to look at its position in the text. For this purpose, we use the typeset version of *Liber AL*, known as *Liber CCXX*. By including all verse numbers, ampersands and numerals, the word 'circumference' is the 2018<sup>th</sup> word of the Book. Taking this number *itself* as a circumference:  $2018 / \pi = \sim 642.349$ . Rounding this to the nearest integer gives the gematria of the words immediately following the Cipher:

642 = **What meaneth this, o prophet? Thou knowest not; nor shalt thou know ever.**

Then the next sentence of the text provides a cleverly hidden clue to the answer:

411 = **There cometh one to follow thee: he shall expound it.**

The name of the star Aldebaran comes from the Arabic *الديبران* Al-Debaran, which means 'The Follower'. *This is the follower promised in the text.*

Aldebaran takes its name from the fact that it 'follows' the Pleiades in the sky, rising after the seven sisters in the constellation of Taurus. Aldebaran is the left eye of Taurus, giving its name to the 'bull's eye', used for the center of a target. It is one of the brightest and most legendary of the stars, having been watched and commented on since time immemorial.

The right angle of the Cipher Triangle is tangent to the circle at a position ~ 69.017046 degrees from the diameter, using a chord length of 143 and a radius of ~ 126.20717. Converting this from decimal degrees to degrees, minutes and seconds of arc equals 69° 1' 1", leaving approximately 110.98 degrees for the remainder of the semi-circle. (Note that the verse containing 'circumference' is the 69<sup>th</sup> verse overall in *Liber CCXX*).

If the circle is then symbolized as the circle of the zodiac, with 0° Aries as the origin point, then the right angle is tangent to the zodiac at 9° Gemini 01' 1". This will prove to be an essential part of the mystery. The Cipher encodes the position of the star Aldebaran, and the planets Venus and Mars, for the first three nuclear explosions accomplished by human beings:

December 2, 1942 First nuclear reaction – Stagg Field, Chicago	Aldebaran at Saturn at	8 Gemini 58' 8 Gemini 57' 06"
July 16, 1945 Trinity test of plutonium bomb, White Sands, NM:	Aldebaran at Venus at	9 Gemini 01' 9 Gemini 12' 54"
August 6, 1945 Weaponized use of uranium bomb, Hiroshima, Japan:	Aldebaran at Mars at	9 Gemini 01' 9 Gemini 12' 23"
August 9, 1945 Weaponized use of plutonium bomb, Nagasaki, Japan:	Aldebaran at Mars at	9 Gemini 01' 11 Gemini 16' 18"

The position of Aldebaran is pinpointed *to the exact arc-minute* by the Cipher Triangle. Note the position of Venus during Trinity is almost exactly replaced by Mars when 'the Gadget' became a weapon of War.

The leader of the Manhattan Project, J. Robert Oppenheimer, was born April 22, 1904, a mere 13 days after the Cipher was dictated to Crowley in Cairo. The secret project developed two different nuclear devices; one made from plutonium-239 and the other from uranium-235. Plutonium was tested at Trinity with 'the Gadget', and later a version called 'Fat Man' was dropped on Nagasaki. The uranium bomb was not tested, as there was not enough material for two devices. The only uranium bomb was nicknamed 'Little Boy' and dropped on Hiroshima. The Cipher was solved in the USA on August 5, 2022; it was August 6 in Hiroshima, Japan.

The numbers of the triangle are directly related to the Uranian element that destroyed a city, and the Saturnian element that is the complement to its radioactivity. The two legs of the Triangle are 143 and 208, while the radius of the Cipher Circle is 126.207, rounded to 126:

- 143 = number of neutrons in Uranium-235, the fissile material of the first atomic bomb.
- 208 = number of protons & neutrons in Lead-208: most stable isotope of any element.
- 126 = number of neutrons in Lead-208, complementing the 82 protons.

The atomic bomb was the "war-engine" promised by Ra-Hoor-Khuit in Chapter 3 of *Liber AL*. The martial character of this deity is openly declared in various verses:

I am a god of War and of Vengeance I shall deal hardly with them.  
I will give you a **war-engine**. With it ye shall smite the peoples and none shall stand before you.



I am the warrior Lord of the Forties the Eighties cower before me & are abased.  
I will bring you to victory & joy I will be at your arms in battle & ye shall delight to slay.

The word “war-engine” (which is unique to *Liber AL*) is the **208<sup>th</sup>** word that follows the Cipher in Liber CCXX. Thus, the letters of the Cipher indicated its exact position, to reinforce the fact that part of the solution to the Cipher is the fulfillment of the prophecy about this ‘war-engine’, which was in fact ‘the atomic bomb’. As the 1940s were taken up with World War 2 and its aftermath, the one who wielded this war-engine was truly “the warrior Lord of the Forties”.

The word ‘follow’ is used in the next clause, which locates the position of the Follower:

778 = **But remember, o chosen one, to be me; to follow the love of Nu in the star-lit heaven;**

In verse I:24, Nuit says “**I am Nuit, and my word is six and fifty**”, and these are the values of the Hebrew letters Vav ו, and Nun נ, which spell the shortened form of her name, NU, which is found here. In the Hebrew kabbalah, Vav and Nun are attributed to the zodiac constellations of Taurus and Scorpio, and these are the sidereal constellations where Aldebaran and its partner Antares are located. The pair are almost exactly opposite each other in the zodiac, being offset by only 2 arc-minutes from being 180 degrees apart. They are the only bright stars that are situated this way, and thus they became the ‘fiducials’, or stars from which the rest of the zodiac was measured by the ancient Babylonian astronomers. They are a fitting axis for the zodiac, and they rose at the Equinoxes over the ancient Near East. Thus, to “**follow the love of Nu**” could symbolize following the axis of the zodiac to find her star, Aldebaran.

The name Al-Debaran in Arabic has a gematria value of 288 in the abjad system. This aligns perfectly with Nuit, whose name is 466 in Hebrew. Together, they form a 288/466 ratio, which reduces to 144/233, a pair of Fibonacci numbers, thus indicating the Golden Ratio. Nuit says in verse I:60 that the shape of her star is “**The Five Pointed Star**”. This star is related to the pentagram, which is replete with the Golden Ratio. Thus, the name Al-Debaran is a fitting companion to the name of the Queen of Heaven, Nuit נִוּיִת.

Now that the Golden Ratio ( $\Phi$ ) is introduced as it relates to Nuit, it can be applied to the Cipher Triangle. The hypotenuse of the triangle, divided by  $\Phi$ , is  $\sim 252.4143419 / 1.6180339 = \mathbf{156.0006510}$ . Thus, the triangle hides the value of 156 to three decimal places. This is the gematria of Βαβαλον - Babalon, the Scarlet Goddess and the “secret name” of Nuit that was promised to the Scribe and Prophet in verse 1:22.

**22. Now therefore I am known to ye by my name Nuit and to him by a secret name...**

The Cipher Triangle points to an angle of almost exactly 69 degrees, with 291 degrees for the rest of the circle. The 69 represents the first circular segment. 111 is the second circular segment that completes the semi-circle. 291 is the remainder of the full circle after the initial segment pointing to Aldebaran in 9<sup>o</sup> Gemini. Thus, the quantity of 69 degrees is in approximate Golden Ratio to the semi-circle of 180 degrees. The series of integer approximations is below:

- 23 37 60 97 157 254 **411** 665
- 46 74 120 194 314 508 822 1330
- **69** **111** **180** **291** 471 762 1233 1995

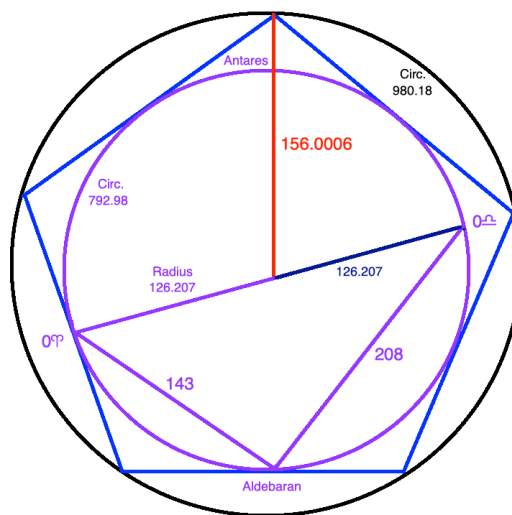
These numbers taken from the Cipher Circle are simply 3 times the Golden Ratio series that includes 97, shown above. Also on this top row is the number 411 = “**There cometh one to follow thee: he shall expound it.**” The Golden Ratio complement to 97 is the number 60, the basic number of the Babylonian sexagesimal system, and the root of how we measure time as well as the zodiac. The number 60 is one of the most important and symbolic numbers in history, and  $60 * \Phi = 97.08$ . This is rounded down to 97, the gematria value of the Hebrew word זמן Zeman, meaning Time, and the term יהס הזהב - Ichas Ha-Zahab – ‘The Golden Ratio’. Thus, both Time and  $\Phi$  are part of the solution.

Continuing with the Golden Ratio, we apply it to the entire Cipher Triangle:  $603.4143419 / \Phi = 372.930$  Rounding these to the nearest integer produces 603 for the triangle perimeter, and 373 for its  $\Phi$  complement:

603 = Το Λογιον – To Logion – The Oracle 373 = Λογος – Logos – Word, reason, pattern, etc.

The sum of the sides of the Cipher Triangle is the term *To Logion*, which appears in Crowley’s own dictionary of Greek gematria, *Liber 1264*. ‘To Logion’ indicates that the triangle is an Oracle, but also points to the solver of the Cipher, the Magus whose motto is Omega Logion. This in turn reveals the basis of the Cipher Triangle as 373 – Logos. And it is the function of the Magus to utter a Word, a Logos. In the present Aeon, that Logos is Καταλυσις - Katalysis, which means Dissolution. The gematria of Katalysis is 1162, which can also be derived from the Cipher, as shown above. Thus, it is given as the name of the solution to this riddle.

The Cipher Circle has a circumference of ~793, the gematria of verse II:3, referring to the circumference of Nuit, who says in verse I:60 that the shape of her star is “**The Five Pointed Star**”. This is *not* the pentagram, but a star of five radiating lines, as found in numerous Egyptian temples. Thus, her star lines radiate outward to the five corners of a regular pentagon.



If the Cipher Circle is considered as the incircle of a pentagon, then the circumcircle has a radius of 156.0006, or almost precisely 156, the gematria value of the name Babalon, as Βαβαλον or באבאלען. This in turn means that the five radiating lines of the Star of Nuit will touch each of these five corners, with each of the five lines having a length of 156.

The sum of these five lines is  $5 * 156 = 780$ . This is the value of the Hebrew word Ayin  $\text{עין}$ , calculated with a Nun final. The letter-name of Ayin means an Eye, and is used for the name of the companion star to Aldebaran: Ayin as the Right Eye of the Bull, where Aldebaran is the Left Eye. Also of note, 780 is the gematria of another Hebrew word using the exact same letters:  $\text{יען}$  – Ye-en, meaning Ostrich, which has the largest eye of any bird or land animal. This reinforces the idea that the circle surrounding the pentagon is symbolically the Eye. Looking at the circumference of this circle will complete the symbolism.

The circumference of a circle with a radius of 156.0006 is 980.18. This is rounded down to 980, the gematria of the Greek word  $\text{ΟΨΙΣ}$  - OPSIS, meaning Eye. Opsis is considered as the sight or appearance of a thing, but also in the medical sense of the pupil, iris, or the eyeball. The English word Optic is derived from it. The perimeter of the circle is the OPSIS, while the five arms of the Star of Nuit are the AYIN. Both refer to the Eye, and this is the location of Aldebaran in Taurus, as the Bull's Eye.

Nuit states in verse I:24 "I am Nuit and my word is six and fifty." The Greek words for "six and fifty" are  $\text{Εξ και Πεντηκοντα}$  - Ex kai Pentékonta, with a value of 980. In this instance, her Word is equivalent to OPSIS. And from this value we can derive the value of her "secret name" of Babalon as 156.

Thus, the Cipher indicates a right triangle whose hypotenuse of 252.414 is the diameter of a circle whereon the right angle marks the position of Aldebaran, the Left Eye of Taurus. This circle is then surrounded by a pentagon whose circumcircle in turn has a radius of almost exactly 156, which is thus the length of each line of Nuit's star, the sum of whose lengths indicates Ayin, the Right Eye of Taurus. This 'five-pointed star' is held within a circle whose circumference equals the word OPSIS, meaning an Eye. This Eye has the same gematria as the 'word of Nuit' which is "six and fifty" in Greek - Ex kai Pentékonta.

The key to all these relations is really a quite simple one. The hypotenuse of the triangle created by the Cipher of II:76, when divided by the Golden Ratio is:  $252.414342 / \Phi = 156.0006$ . The 'secret name' of Babalon, which is 156, accurate to three decimal places. As is typical with pentagons and pentagrams, the Golden Ratio is the basis for their construction. The rule in this case is that the diameter of the incircle of a pentagon is in Golden Ratio to the radius of the circumcircle.

In summary, the Dis-solution of the Cipher takes the values of the letters and the numbers, which in turn are the values of two key isotopes of chemical elements, and uses them to create a right triangle that identifies the circumference that symbolizes Nuit, which in turn pinpoints the location of Aldebaran at the time of the first nuclear explosions, fulfilling the promise of "a war-engine" to be given by Ra-Hoor-Khuit. This shows that the "one to follow" is the star known as 'The Follower', who expounds the Cipher. The measurement of the right triangle itself also hides the secret name of Nuit as Babalon in its hypotenuse, via the Golden Ratio, while the perimeter of the triangle refers to the demonstrative proof of the solution, and the motto of the one to solve it, Omega Logion, whose rôle is to utter the Logos.

In the very simplest terms, the Dis-solution to the Cipher is found by creating a right triangle from the values of its numbers and letters, surrounded by a circle that indicates the circumference that is Nuit.

## Epilogue – Trends and Techniques

37 solutions have been collected here. Is any one of them the ‘correct’ solution, i.e., the one intended by the author of *Liber AL*? To answer that requires determining some parameters.

A purist would claim that since the letters of the riddle are Roman letters, used in the English language, any solution that turns them into another language via transliteration, (overwhelmingly Hebrew, but Greek in a couple cases), is automatically disqualified. This argument is bolstered by the fact that some of the letters have no obvious equivalent in another language; Hebrew has nothing like an X, while Greek has nothing like a V, for starters. Without an obvious ‘target letter’, attempts to transliterate become mired in ambiguity or arbitrariness. Solvers get around this by making their best case for why the X should be a Tzaddi or Samek, or why the V should be a lower-case Nu and the Y a lower-case Gamma.

It might seem that the riddle being a substitution cipher would aid in this argument. It does and it doesn’t. If the letters of the riddle are meant to be substituted for the plaintext, then why should they be limited to lookalike or soundalike letters? If it were that simple, one of the many Hebrew attempts would surely have hit the mark. But none seem to provide the solution. This is partly due to the kabbalistic baggage that comes with the letters. The presumption is that if the G is supposed to be a Gimel, then its associations with the Moon and the camel, etc., must perforce be part of the solution. But this is begging the question. The riddle supposedly contains a hidden message, and simply changing the Roman letters to Hebrew does not provide such a message. It merely changes one inscrutable set of letters for another set, to which qabalists are more accustomed, and therefore more prone to interpret along traditional lines.

Here, the purists can advance their argument and say that since the letters are English, they must needs be interpreted on their own merits. In support of this is the injunction in verse II:55 to “**obtain the order & value of the English Alphabet**”, presumably at least in part to understand the message hidden in the riddle. In this light, the English purist is on much firmer ground than the solver who attempts to use Hebrew or Greek to interpret the riddle.

19 of the 37 solutions use the English alphabet; fully half. These are split into 7 that use the Received Order of English, and 12 that use 11 different newly-developed English gematrias. In this author’s opinion, those that use the Received Order can be summarily dismissed. The weakness in their approach derives from the fact that it presumes the Received Order has an encoded meaning. But if it did, why did Aiwass insist on finding a new order? Verse II:55 legislates *against* using the ABC order. And if that premise is accepted, then any new English gematria that is derived from the Received Order is also disqualified. That eliminates 6 of the 12 solutions in that category. Of the 6 remaining, Trigrammaton is used twice, so there are only 5 alphabets to consider:

Anonymous (666) solution -- values ‘randomly’ chosen by the author, where the Cipher total is 666  
The Judgment Key -- values determined by computer search so that Abrahadabra = 418  
The HoloKey -- values found by computer search so that the ‘line drawn’ (STBETISAYFA) = 334  
The Tahuti Key aka the Tri-Key -- values determined by letter-frequency in *Liber CCXX*  
Trigrammaton -- values determined by interpreting Crowley’s trigrams as ternary numbers

The first three can be readily dismissed. In the case of the '666' solution, no further 'message' is gleaned from the Cipher than this one value. In that case, with enough searching, it would be possible to arbitrarily fix the Cipher letter-values to equal 666. This is, in fact, the method used in the next two attempts, which provided little in the way of a message, and have both been abandoned by their author. Which leaves the last two attempts, the Tri-Key and Trigrammaton, and it is more than a little curious that both of these ideas originated with the present author, even though he does not advocate for the Tri-Key.

Once the idea of using the Received Order of English is abandoned, one is left with the task of creating a synthetic English Alphabet for the purposes of gematria. There are septillions of such sequences (!), and that is just for the Serial systems whose values run from 1-26. Double that if one wants to use 0-25, and treble it if one wants to use 1-9, 10-90, 100-900. How could one possibly choose from all those possibilities? One approach is to have specific target-values in mind, which is how a couple of these attempts originated. But they have produced sterile results. Another approach is the one taken in Trigrammaton – that the injunction in verse II:55 was directed at Crowley himself, that his approach used *Liber Trigrammaton*, and despite himself, (and his own protestations to the contrary), it generates a quite workable qabalah.

The stance of Trigrammaton is that at the very least we owe it to Crowley to try his letter-attributions and see what results they produce. They should be the benchmark against which all others are tested. And those results are rather extraordinary. They produce the precise total of *Liber CCXX* from the glyphs in the Cipher. They produce a circle whose circumference has a value that matches the gematria of the verse mentioning a circumference. And they predict with stunning accuracy the location of the 'one to follow', i.e., the Follower, aka Aldebaran, when mankind developed the first atomic bombs, aka the 'war-engine'. And within all that they also hide a highly accurate value for the name of Babalon - 156 - a number that Crowley did not discover until his sojourns in Algeria for *The Vision and the Voice*. In both of those latter cases, the Cipher contained information unbeknownst to Crowley in 1904.

By using Trigrammaton values, the solution to the Cipher is simple: a triangle in a circle. This fulfills one of the three criteria – sublime simplicity. If one is given two integers, one can use any of the four basic arithmetic operations on them to reduce them to a single number. But if we wanted a single number, we could just use the total of all 28 Cipher glyphs. Rather, we want *two* numbers so that we can perform a different operation: making a polygon. And the simplest polygon is a triangle, one of whose basic measurements is the circumference of the circle that is tangent to all 3 of its corners. And by using a right triangle, the value of the two legs automatically determines the hypotenuse, using the Pythagorean Theorem. Very simple.

What about the first of the criteria, that the solution be 'unquestionable'? This does not mean that it be 'correct'; that is the role of the last criterion. Instead, it means that there should be no question that it is accurate. This is where most, if not all, of the transliterations fall short. One can always question whether the 'S' is a Samek or a Shin, etc., because they are arbitrary. Being unquestionable means removing any arbitrariness, and this is virtually impossible with a solution that involves foreign languages, whereas the English values are fixed, regardless of which system is used. However, being unquestionable may get overlooked if the last criterion is met, that the solution should '*carry immediate conviction*'. This is the hardest one to meet, and may prove impossible. What seems convincing to one person may seem like nonsense to another. Unless someone finds a way to turn these glyphs into a message that says, in effect, 'you have found the secret message', immediate conviction may be too much to ask.

There may never be a solution that satisfies Crowley's criteria of being sublimely simple, unquestionable, and most elusively - immediately convincing. Thelemites are an independent lot, and universal assent to a 'solution' or translation is probably not possible. The puzzle, if it *is* one, may never be solved. The ciphertext, if it *is* one, may never be decrypted. The sequence may be nonsense or pregnant with meaning. Each qabalist seems to find what he or she is looking for in the Cipher, and undoubtedly many will continue looking.

And why do they look? Curiosity is surely a big motivation, but a purported solver would be disingenuous if they did not admit that they are, at least in part, looking for some acclaim for being the one who solves it. This may or may not involve accepting Crowley's premise that it is a test of one who would claim to be his 'magical heir'. Let us examine that a little closer.

Of all these solutions, only three of them seem to involve the solver claiming to be the 'heir' or something close to it. There is the strange case of Michael Aquino, who is not only the only solver to turn all the glyphs into letters, but seemingly did so in order that the sequence of the first letters D-F-C-H-A (derived from 4-6-3-8-A) represents the acronym for "Destined First Century Heir Aquino". So, he deliberately puts his own name in the Cipher, and claimed he was a Magus and successor to Crowley. Few would agree, and notwithstanding any other evidence he could muster for that claim, surely finding his name in one letter of the Cipher counts as very weak evidence indeed.

Then there is the case of Mr. Moss, who has produced no less than 4 solutions, the last 3 of which have an inordinate emphasis on finding his name, his birthplace, his street address, etc., in the Cipher. But all of the correspondences are at best a coincidence. This is not to say they do not exist, but that the data may not mean what he thinks, or be unambiguously about *him*. One cannot just say: my name equals 143, therefore it is shown in the Cipher. Lots of people's names equal 143. But if you find your name spelled out with the first letters of every line on page 45, e.g., then you have a different sort of evidence altogether; evidence that is not ambiguous. And the prevalence of ambiguity in most of these solutions is what dooms them.

The third case is that of the present author. He claims that he is the Magical Heir of Crowley, but not on the basis of the solution to the Cipher. In fact, it is just the opposite, and the point missed by almost every purported solver. One does get to become the Heir because one solves the Cipher. One solves the Cipher because one is the Heir. This explains why the TEG values could provide the solution, but for the two decades these values were known, no one, including their author, used them to discover the true solution. It was not until the ordeals had been passed and he had become a Magus, that the present author was in a position to actually become the Heir, and thereby to solve the Cipher. And all of that is separate from the status of the Magical Heir itself, which is fraught. This is not something anyone should aspire to. And its primary import is to continue the evolution of the magical current begun by Crowley, to utter a new Word for the Next Aeon. And this is why it has taken so long to solve the Cipher, because the time for the Next Aeon had not arrived until after Boleskine House was burned down.

But one must also not put the cart before the horse. If one begins with the assumption that they are the 'heir' and the one to solve the Cipher, then *any* solution that bolsters this idea appears to be the correct one. As they say, to a hammer everything looks like a nail. But for one who simply experiments and then comes to a solution, the status of being the 'solver' only comes when an actual solution, whether personal or universal, has been created.

So, of the 31 different 'solvers' of this riddle, only 2 have claimed to be the Heir, with a third solver claiming to be the 'one to follow' who will expound it. And all of these three seem to have found a reference to their name or personal details in the riddle: 1 directly (by fiat), 1 via English gematria, and 1 via a Greek correspondence. These are a decidedly small minority of claimants to a solution. Contrary to popular opinion, it is *not* generally the case that the person claiming a solution is *also* claiming any special status with regard to it, *or* claiming that they are unequivocally identified within the confines of the riddle. Almost all solvers (90%) are looking for a message that does not identify them.

What are the solvers looking for instead? Half of them seem concerned with the Hebrew qabalah, and some interpretation that follows in that tradition. Almost all are looking for a message of some sort, but some, like the NAEQ and Fr. ABN, are looking for a scaffold on which to build a new Tree of Life. Fr. RVS also incorporates linkages to the Tree, but the main import of his work is to create new sigils, an attempt that no one else has undertaken. The rest of the solvers are intent on changing the glyphs into a plaintext, whether by transliteration, or by using an English gematria of their own ingenium to do so.

The various attempts have been examined individually, so at this point I will make summary comments about them.

Crowley and Fr. Achad – did not actually claim a solution.  
New Aeon English Qaballa – gave no significant message from the glyphs  
David Allen Hulse's – a muddled interpretation of the SATOR square  
Frater Keallach – a garbled pseudo-Greek with many possible renditions  
David Mattichak – a novel English that inexplicably relies on Hebrew qabalah; a personal take  
Gerald Suster – derives 419 and little else, except as evidence his English gematria is correct  
Frater Osman – uses Latin roots that are arbitrary at best  
Frater Sadashtor 645 – uses Hebrew to arrive at a compact formula of  $XI * XX = CCXX$   
Michael Aquino – the most self-serving, arbitrary, and least convincing, of any solution.  
Aleisterion – uses Received English, with no message beyond a single number  
Fr. RVS – innovative approach whose sigils are unique among all solutions  
Anonymous (666) - totally arbitrary approach whose only purpose is the number of the Beast  
George T. Mortimer – see comments on Suster, and change the number to 400  
Gregory von Seewald – completely arbitrary and unconvincing  
Fr Zoel Dana Kaim/Chaim – follows up Osman with more arbitrary Latin roots  
Leh 8 – confusingly uses Serial English to interpret the cipher through Hebrew kabbalah.  
Fr. Perseverando – uses 2 different alphabets and fails to show a unified 'message' with them  
Wizardiaoan – takes the failed approach to the SATOR square and does not improve on it  
T. Moss – The Glad Word – Gets a consistent, if arbitrary message via transliterated Hebrew  
Victor Adamanteus Theon – Uses the glyphs as two halves of an 'equation' that are not equal  
Fr. Seb-Ra – 'listens' to the glyphs, and makes an arbitrary poem out of them, backwards  
Fr. Hoor – D – 'listens' to the glyphs forward, makes a useless message from the phonemes  
Fr. Sabaechit – ties the glyphs to verses in Liber AL, but without a clear purpose for doing so  
Fr. Omnia Redementur – gets 418, and little else, from an arbitrarily fixed new English gematria  
Fr. RIKB – clever methodology for fixing a new English gematria and using the harmonic mean  
Fr. N – uses Hebrew to find a message about the Father – a concept not found in Liber AL  
Prophet of L – a synthetic English where Abrahadabra = 418, but no message is found  
Draconuit – a clever creation of integer values from the sequence of Hebrew transliterations  
T. Moss's - The HoloKey – synthetic English as before, except BETISAYFA = 334

T. Moss - The Tri-Key – uses *Liber AL* to fix the gematria, but no consistent message is found  
Alrah – a fanciful use of phonemes that cannot be taken seriously

Fr. ABN – uses more glyphs than the ms has, to flesh out a Quantum Tree of Life; no message  
Gillis - Trigrammaton – uses the glyphs to produce the gematria value of the entire *Liber CCXX*  
Gillis - Greek – a suggestive experiment in Greek transliteration which is unavoidably arbitrary  
Fr. Mayan – uses Hebrew for invented equivalents that all repeat one idea: the Cipher is solved  
Jeffrey D. Evans – Hebrew, English, and Greek co-produce 341, the Mothers and the AL Trinity  
Omega Logion – ‘the numbers & the words’ = the 2 legs of a right triangle whose circle is v.II:3  
the ‘one to follow’ is Aldebaran, and the atomic bombs were ‘a war-engine’

Many of these solutions can be dismissed as arbitrary, uninspired, or simply not providing a clear-cut message. But even among those that do not deliver an ‘unquestionable’ result, there are methods or correspondences that are worthy of further study, if only for their speculative value.

Among those that use a Hebrew transliteration scheme, Fr. Sadashtor 645’s solution has the merit of being concise, and directly related to *Liber AL* and the Thelemic mythos. Also in this group, Fr. RVS’ solution is highly original, and provides sigils that cannot be generated any other way. Unfortunately, this author is not at liberty to explicate these in further detail. The solution by Draconuit is unique in its mathematical approach, and provides a pair of words related directly to Nuit.

Among those that use Received English, or a derivative thereof, NAEQ has the merit of being explored to the greatest extent, though its import can basically be distilled to the importance of Venus-Sun conjunctions. Also in this group, Fr. RIKB’s solution introduces the important concept of the harmonic mean, and is a sensible way of arriving at a derived English sequence by using the magic square of Mars, even if this is only a personal revelation.

Of the Greek approaches, there are only two (and a partial third), of which only Gillis’ solution produces anything coherent. It suggests the importance of the Night of Pan, and of the process of dissolution mentioned in *Liber AL*.

Of the English approaches that do not rely on the Received Order, there are only two that have any connection to the Thelemic corpus. The Tri-Key, based on letter-frequencies of *Liber AL* has not produced any significant results. On the other hand, the Trigrammaton system, using Crowley’s letter-attributions to the trigrams, has produced a large body of consistent work that creates a new qabalah based on the trigrams and the English language.

Another result of so many different attempts, whether or not they succeed, is the creation of various methodologies which may be employed in the decryption of these glyphs. Transliteration is a major method, but this has its drawbacks, as noted above. It is interesting in this regard that when it comes to Hebrew, no one has transliterated the X as a Qof-samek, as is done in modern Hebrew with loan-words.

Another method is to treat one of the ‘A’s differently, as it looks like a lower-case letter. The same holds true for the ‘X’, and since it is on the far left of the bottom row, it has been interpreted as a multiplication symbol rather than a letter. This leads to Sadashtor’s intriguing result, and might be employed on other attempts.



There is also the idea of grouping the glyphs into continuous sets of numbers or letters, at least partially in an attempt to explain their exact sequence. Such groupings may prove fruitful, either in English or a different language.

Most solutions convert all the glyphs into numbers in one way or another. Only one attempt converts them all into letters, and this was done by Aquino solely to generate a supposed acronym that is full of self-serving gibberish. Nevertheless, it remains possible that the entire string should be letters rather than numbers. And this raises the question: if the glyphs are part of a substitution Cipher, then perhaps the letters and numbers ALL have to be changed, via a cipher, to a plaintext. If that is the case, then all attempts at transliteration are failures.

The solution provided by Fr. RVS is the only one that relies on placing the glyphs in a triangle, which seems an obvious choice since 28 is a triangular number, (Trigrammaton does that as well, but the details are not given in this essay). Exploiting such an obvious fact of the glyph sequence seems to have eluded other solvers, but has been explored via the trigrams with some interesting results.

Using the glyphs in a continuous mathematical operation is difficult but not impossible, as shown by Draconuit's construction. This approach is similar to one attempted with the trigrams, wherein the sequential operations of "divide, add, multiply" from verse 1:24 are employed. Indeed, those three operations may prove to be an important approach to a solution, and most solvers employ part of them without recognizing it. In general, the glyphs are "divided" into the groupings of numbers and letters, and these are then "added" together; but rarely are they then "multiplied" to derive an answer, (an exception is Fr. Sadashtor, who 'divides' into the two rows and then adds and multiplies them). However, in making a right triangle from the two sums of the numbers and letters, as in the Aldebaran solution, it might be said that the area of such a triangle implies that the two numbers are then multiplied.

In summary, the various methodologies used in the solutions may have not borne fruit in their own attempt, but that does not prevent them from being used in future attempts from a different angle. Yet none of the attempts so far have actually tried to decrypt this riddle from a ciphertext of 28 glyphs to a plaintext of 28 letters. The question remains, if it is a ciphertext, is it a transposition cipher or a substitution cipher, or a combination of both? It is not likely a pure transposition cipher, because it is too short and does not have enough letters to make an intelligible message.

Most solvers have treated it as a substitution cipher, but rather than substitute the Roman letters for other Roman letters, they use Hebrew (or Greek) and go no further. The assumption is that letters that look similar are the correct ones, so that B becomes the Hebrew Bet and so on. But then we are back where we started, and the purist would say that they are Roman letters, and there is no reason to think they are masking letters in another language.

Returning to the original text, we are told: "Aye! listen to the numbers and the words:"

four six three eight ay bee kay two four ay ell gee em o ar three wy  
ex twenty-four eighty-nine ar pee ess tee o vee ay ell = 1082 by TEG

1082 = Ομεγα Λογιον